Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,882 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

FILIPINO VETERANS UNDER AGUINALDO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

10,000 Revolutionists Who Fought U.S. Acclaim Japan's Sincerity

PASS THREE RESOLUTIONS

Japanese Military Administration, Executive Commission Commended

Domei

MANILA, June 12.—Veterans of the Philippine Revolution under the leadership of General Emilio Aguinaldo this morning pledged allegiance to the Philippine Executive Commission, the Japanese Military Administration and the Kalibapi at a convention held at the Manila Grand Opera House.

Today's meeting marked the 45th anniversary of the Independence Manifesto issued at Cavite on June 12, 1898 by General Emilio Aguinaldo who was then a young man of 30.

Following a one-minute prayer for the eternal repose of the Filipino and Japanese war dead, General Aguinaldo delivered an address to the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution whose present membership of 10,000 are bound together with indestructible ties of war comradeship.

Reminiscing over the 45 years since he first raised the cry of independence, General Aguinaldo said the Filipinos fought first against Spain and later against the United States.

Fight Was Not in Vain

He said the Philippine's fight for independence against imperialism of the United States was not in vain. Today thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the Filipinos are reassured of independence at the earliest possible time.

To the old fighters for Philippine independence who had resigned themselves to the fate of never being able to see the day of Philippine independence, it is like a dream that the assurance of independence has been given so early, he said.

The duty of the veterans of the Philippine Revolution, he pointed out, is to guide the Filipino youths on the right path to bring about early realization of Philippine independence.

General Aguinaldo said the new Philippines will cooperate with Japan to prosecute the Greater East Asia War and firmly establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The battle-scarred veterans were dressed in their Philippine revolution uniforms with metals hanging from their breasts and sat through the convention with a new gleam in their aged eyes.

The veterans proudly raised their aged voices pledging loyalty to the cause of the new Philippines.

First Resolution

The resolution pledging allegiance to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines read as follows:

"Whereas, His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, speaking on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government formally pledged on two occasions in the Imperial Japanese Diet and once in person in an address before half a million Filipinos gathered at Luneta Park to grant Philippine independence in the shortest possible time;

"Whereas, the grant of this independence is conditioned on the demonstration by the Filipino people to further tangible evidences of their collaboration with the Japanese Empire;

"Whereas, His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, following the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors, has urged the Filipino people to work shoulder to shoulder with Japan to hasten reconstruction of the Philippines as a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the veterans of the Philippine revolution hereby pledge their total and unconditional cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces in order to contribute to the Japanese victory and to the speedy establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and early independence of the Philippines as an active and worthy member of that sphere."

Executive Commission Lauded

The resolution pledging allegiance to the Philippine Executive Commission reads:

"Whereas, the Philippine Execu-

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WILD EAGLES ARE GIVEN ANOTHER ASSIGN MENT

These men participated in the air raid on Hengyang airfield June 10 when they, with their comrades, shot down six enemy planes and set afire or destroyed seven other aircraft. On the improvised blackboard, one of the airmen has written the terse command: Assignment—Attack on Hengyang in Lingling-hsien.

(Courtesy of the War Ministry)

NIPPON-THAI AMITY IS FETED IN CAPITAL

Grand Musical Concert Held In Kanda—Envoy Jaiyanama Attends

A grand musical concert marking the third anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Agreement of Amity and Friendship, was held here Saturday at 7 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda-ku, under auspices of the Greater East Asiatic Life Society.

The function was attended by the Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama and other members of the Thai diplomatic corps here.

In his greetings to the audience Ambassador Jaiyanama declared, "I believe that the basis of Japan-Thailand political cooperation rests on the close cultural relations of the two countries."

Following this, a message from W. Wichit Wathakan, Thai Foreign Affairs Minister and author of five notable musical compositions which were featured at the concert, was read. Foreign Affairs Minister Wathakan's message read:

"I have been informed that my compositions are to be played under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, and nothing would please me more than to know that they might be of some service in furthering the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand."

Professor Pringsheim then raised his baton and conducted the symphony orchestra which began a repertoire of skillful compositions by the Thai Foreign Affairs Minister.

The highlight of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. Tamaki Miura, Japan's leading feminine vocalist, in a typical Thai dress. She sang some solo numbers in the Thai language.

GERMANS DESTROY 54 ENEMY RAIDERS

Downed During Incursion Into Western Reich

Domei

BERLIN, June 12.—Anti-Axis bomber formations Friday night carried out large-scale bombing attacks on Western Germany, a report available here indicates.

The attack was chiefly directed at the residential zone of Dusseldorf, and caused a number of casualties among civilians and damages to dwelling houses and public buildings.

Meanwhile, American planes bombed the ports of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven causing casualties among the citizens.

In these raids, however, the anti-Axis air forces lost 54 planes either shot down by German fighters or by the German anti-aircraft batteries.

Regarding the bombings, German military quarters stated that no new war results had been gained by the Anglo-American forces as was propagandized by the British press.

Hattori Succeeds Niimura

Major-General Takeshi Hattori was appointed as chief of the second department of the Aviation Bureau to fill the post vacated by Major-General Shun Niimura who recently retired from this office, it was decided on Saturday.

GERMANS RETICENT ON NEW-TYPE BOMB

Said to Have Powerful Explosive Effect

BERLIN, June 11.—Great reserve is manifested in military quarters here regarding the new German bombs, to which foreign press reports have attributed extraordinary effectiveness.

In reply to questions, military quarters here contented themselves with references to the British press reports describing the unexpectedly powerful effects of the recent German daylight air raids on British towns.

It was added that no details could be furnished about the new bombs.

It was pointed out that in the case of the raids on the two British towns described in British papers the number of attacking planes was very small.

The announcement of daylight attacks by fast German bombers on the south of England, in the course of which mainly industrial and supply establishments were bombed, only mentions that "heavy caliber bombs" were dropped and effective hits obtained on targets.

FOE GIVEN BIG BLOW IN MENGCHIANG AREA

May Results Show 7,601 Enemies Killed

Domei

CHIANGCHIAKOW (KALGAN), June 12.—The spectacular composite war results gained in May by the crack XX Unit of the Imperial Forces in Mengchiang have been announced as follows:

Battles fought	87
Number of enemy troops encountered	7,601
Enemy dead left behind	662
Enemy captives	109
War trophies:	
Light machine guns	2
Ammunition for same	700
Rifles	163
Ammunition for same	3,671
Automatic revolvers	3
Ammunition for same	178
Pistols	6
Ammunition for same	32
Cannons	7
Hand grenades	477
Ground mines	117
Horses	82
Saddles	39

And numerous clothes and food provisions.

TUNISIAN PORT BLASTED

German Bombers Hit Harbor Facilities and Ships

Domei

BERLIN, June 12.—German military authorities issued the following announcement today:

"A squadron of German bombers raided the Tunisian seaport of Susa on the night of June 10. A large number of anti-Axis landing boats anchored in the western section of the port were bombed.

"The northern part of the port and the harbor facilities were also subjected to intense bombing and much damage was inflicted upon them. Furthermore, two ships totaling 6,500 tons, anchored near the harbor entrance, were bombed and heavily damaged."

HEMP PRODUCTION IN P.I. FAVORABLE

460,000 Bales Expected to Be Produced—Davao Accounts For 60 Per Cent

Domei

MANILA, June 12.—Due to the assiduous labor of native farmers as well as the improved technique introduced by Japanese experts, the production of Manila hemp within the islands during the 1942-43 hemp year (September 1, 1942-August 31, 1943) has progressed favorably, according to reports from principal producing centers.

During the eight months ending April this year, 240,000 bales amounting to approximately 48,000 piculs were bought by purchasing organs, and experts believe that the 1942-43 goal fixed at 460,000 bales would be attained easily.

Davao accounted for about 60 per cent of the production during the first eight months of the present hemp year while Visaya and Bicol were responsible for the remaining 40 per cent, it is understood.

The movement of Manila hemp in the Bicol district has become notably active since the opening of the Legaspi Railway, while the purchase in the Visaya district during May this year amounted to more than four times as much as in April.

COLLEGES TO BEGIN RESEARCH ON SOUTH

Education Ministry Orders Study on 7 Subjects

To aid the activities of the Japanese in the Southern Regions in their daily living, the authorities of the Education Ministry have decided to ask Government and private universities to make studies on the effect of tropical climate on Japanese babies and six other subjects relating to medical science, states Domei.

Research into the study of damage prevention from typhoons and other natural calamities peculiar to the south are being launched simultaneously with studies on agricultural problems.

It is recalled that the Education Ministry last year also placed the studies on housing and food problems of the Japanese people in the south into the hands of the various university authorities. It is learned that favorable results are being achieved by these experts in their respective fields of endeavor.

FARM TRAINING SLATED

Sumatra to Train Leaders to Develop Land

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 12.—An agricultural training camp will be established in Sumatra in order to train leaders for the development of the vast uncultivated lands of the island.

The proposed camp, under directorship of Major Akimitsu Matsudaira, will be founded at the foot of Mount Dempo in Palembang for the selected native youths, as well as Japanese colonists.

A one-year course of training in agricultural techniques and physical discipline will commence on April 1.

GERMAN AIR FORCE SINKS 1 TRANSPORT, CRUISER OFF SICILY

Severe Struggle Still Raging at Kuban Bridgehead and Mius River Area

LUFTWAFFE BOMBS LONDON

Reich Units Occupy 180 Villages in Central Sector of Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, June 12.—Powerful formations of new-type Luftwaffe bombers which attacked enemy vessels in the Strait of Sicily and off Pantelleria yesterday sank one 8,000 ton transport and 13 landing boats.

Serious damages were also caused to five enemy transports aggregating from 25,000 tons to 30,000 tons, and to three cruisers and eight other war vessels. It is believed that one cruiser sank as a result of the damage and that another light cruiser was crippled beyond repair.

Heavy Fighting at Kuban

Domei

BERLIN, June 12.—The following reports on the war situation was made by the Fuehrer's Headquarter's today:

1. The fighting by the German offensive forces is still continuing at the Kuban bridgehead and in the Mius River area on the eastern front.

2. In the Orel region, Soviet forces assisted by a powerful artillery unit launched an attack against the German positions, but were fiercely repulsed with heavy losses by the German forces.

3. The German forces occupied 180 villages and several Soviet positions in the central sector of the eastern front.

4. The Italian defense forces on Pantelleria Island, due to lack of food and water, have been forced to give up resistance against the ferocious attack of the enemy forces from both water and air.

5. The British air unit raiding western Germany on the night of June 11 have lost 54 four-engined bombers according to what has been ascertained up to the present.

Pantelleria Taken

Domei

ROME, June 12.—The Italian High Command officially confirmed today the announcement made by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for North Africa which disclosed the surrender of the Axis forces at Pantelleria Island.

Germans Raid London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—German bombers raided the outskirts of London past midnight last night, it was announced by the British Air Ministry today, but the details of the bombing was not revealed, according to a report from London.

RANGOON INSTRUCTS PURCHASERS OF RICE

Given Pointers on New Grain Buying Program

Domei

RANGOON, June 12.—To insure official discipline among those assigned to the government purchase of rice, the Department of Agriculture of the Central Administrative Council of Burma today gave a lecture course to 80 out of the 160 newly appointed grain supervisors.

In the course, stress was laid on the importance of the rice buying program and the eradication of official corruption, which was prevalent during British rule in Burma.

The newly appointed supervisors will leave for their respective posts tomorrow to begin the buying up of rice under the direction of the provincial governors.

Hanoi to Open School

Domei

HANOI, June 12.—The Japanese Association of Hanoi which had been making preparations under the guidance of Instructor Kono for the opening of a Japanese school for Japanese children, will hold an opening ceremony for the school on June 20. Students applying for admission at present number seven boys and four girls.

82nd Extraordinary Diet Session Has Important Historic Mission

General Abe to Clarify Stand of I.R.A. Political Association Today—Members of Both Houses Determined to Collaborate With Government

In the midst of the decisive War of Greater East Asia, the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet will be convoked tomorrow, Tuesday. This special Diet Session has a great historic significance as various important bills necessary for the strengthening of Japan's fighting power will be presented for approval. Japan's convictions in the prosecution of her national policy will be clarified both at this time domestically and internationally. Further adjustments of national unity for the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers will also be made.

Ever since the announcement of the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and of the similar gallant death of over 2,000 Imperial soldiers on Attu Island, the indignation of the Japanese people has reached its height. Inasmuch as this burning fighting spirit of the nation is to be brought into the coming Diet Session so as to uplift the national morale for the destruction of the foes, its political significance can also be said to be immense.

Preparations for the coming Diet Session are nearing completion. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting will be held at 10 a.m. today when eight bills to be submitted to the Diet Session, Prime Minister Tojo's administrative speech and budgets will be formally decided. On the other hand, the House of Representatives as well as the House of Peers are continuing the examination of their interpellations to be made in the Diet by holding departmental meetings daily since a few days ago. The members of both Houses intend to gain fullest possible results in the coming Diet through their utmost efforts.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association headed by General Nobuyuki Abe will also hold a meeting at 2 p.m. today in order to clarify the Association's definite attitude toward the Diet Session. As regards the order of parliamentary proceedings on the first and second days of the Session, the House of Representatives at its meeting held last Saturday has already made its decision, while the House of Peers is scheduled to arrive at a decision tomorrow morning by convening a conference of various groups. Thus the members of both Houses will gather at the Diet at nine a.m. tomorrow, and various arrangements such as seating and the allotment of sectional chiefs will be made in accordance with similar arrangements made at the 81st Session of the Diet.

On Wednesday, following the opening ceremony, both Houses will hold their plenary sessions at which the Prime Minister is scheduled to deliver his administrative speech. The House of Peers will open its session around 2 p.m. the same day, and following the Prime Minister's speech, the War and Navy Ministers will report to the House on the war situations. After that, the House will pass a resolution to express its gratitude and condolences to the fighting men on the front and for the war dead. While the plenary session of the House of Representatives is to be convened around 4 p.m. the same day when similar proceedings as in the House of Peers will take place and explanations on the Government's proposed bills are to be made. During the same night, the House of Representatives will refer the eight bills to three special committees, each of which will elect its chairmen and directors.

Of the eight bills, two of them concerning the postponement of the election of Prefectural Assemblymen and the revision of army and navy accounting regulations will be discussed and approved the same night. These will then be referred to the House of Peers for its approval.

Thus the House of Representatives expects to complete the deliberation of all the Government bills during Wednesday and Thursday and to refer them to the House of Peers. During two days from Wednesday to Thursday, the House of Peers intends to deliberate on and approve all the bills without any prolongation of the terms of the Diet Session.

In this manner, all the members of both Houses, in full collaboration with the Government, expect to fulfil their important mission of signifying to the entire world the immovable determination of the Japanese nation for the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers.

SOVIET OFFENSIVES FOILED BY GERMANS

Attacks at Central and Southern Sectors Fail to Net Results

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Sustaining a series of staggering setbacks all along the Eastern Front, the Soviet forces at dawn yesterday mustered all their resources for counter-offensives in the Central and Southern Sectors, but their attempts were effectively blocked by the powerful German lines.

At dawn yesterday, the Soviet forces in the Dogorobush and Orel sectors, southwest of Moscow, started a furious offensive against the German lines by utilizing their air and artillery forces, and simultaneously began an attack on German front line fortifications by using their powerful infantry units, but the vigorous Red assaults were completely rebuffed by the German forces after fierce and heated hand-to-hand fights.

The Red forces succeeded in opening wedges at two points along the German lines but were immediately ousted by the Reich troops.

The Soviet forces suffered heavy losses in these engagements, two Red regiments leaving 300 dead on the battlefields at a point southeast of Orel.

Doggedly continuing the bitter counter-offensives started yesterday, the Soviet forces west of Rostov in the Mius River sector launched a terrific assault on the German entrenchments but their attempts were completely checked by the fierce German retaliation.

Meanwhile in the coastal districts of the Azov Sea in the Kuban bridgehead sector, the German forces started a vigorous march northwards, and pushing the waning enemy defenses before them, succeeded in penetrating far into the enemy territory.

INDONESIAN SCORES ANGLO-U.S. DECEIT

Patriot Sokarno States Japan's Objective Is Liberation Of Asiatics

The fact that the war objectives of the Anglo-Americans are full of deceit and nothing more than a camouflage for their imperialistic designs is common knowledge among the Indonesians, who have been taught by 350 years of bitter experience under the Dutch rule all the tricks of foreign imperialism, declared C. Sokarno, fiery Indonesian nationalist leader, in a signed article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, states Domei.

Mr. Sokarno is a native of Java, and early started his struggle to free the Indonesians from the Dutch when he was a student at the Bandoeng Engineering College. Following his graduation, he began open resistance against Dutch rule in 1927 with the organization of the Indonesian Nationalists' Party. He was repeatedly arrested and exiled by the Dutch Colonial Government. At present he is collaborating closely with the Imperial Forces in his capacity of the chairman of the headquarters for the total mobilization of the strength of Javanese people.

"Without looking into the contradictions of the Atlantic Charter, the fact that the Anglo-Americans will remain as the champions of imperialist policies the Indonesians know thoroughly, for they have been the victims of such policies for over three centuries and a half." he declared. "The most subtle of Anglo-American tricks," he asserted, "will not deceive us Indonesians, for we have been taught by the past bitter experiences.

"The Indonesians are particularly grateful towards Japan for her assistance in attaining the heartfelt desire to become an independent and upstanding race among the

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2 CHIANG DIVISIONS IN SIXTH WAR ZONE UTTERLY SMASHED

General Hsia Duped by False Propaganda—Defeated Near Mopanchow

DECIMATED IN ONE HOUR

Present Operation Permanently Cripples Strength of 74th Chungking Army

Mainichi

HANKOW, June 12—Two Chungking divisions were smashed in the Sixth War Zone in Hupeh province by crack Imperial Forces, according to a report received here.

Believing in the false propaganda that Chungking troops had recaptured their lost positions, the 78th army commanded by General Hsia Chuchung challenged the Japanese in the southwestern sector of Ichang and lost two divisions under his command sometime ago at the hands of the Japanese. Notwithstanding this fact, the Chungking General secured a reinforcement of two divisions, the 51st and 58th, belonging to the 74th army from the Ninth War Zone, and these troops began to move about in the vicinity of Mopanchow, 32 kilometers to the southeast of Chih-kiang on the evening of June 5. Scenting this movement of the enemy, the Imperial Forces in Central China allured the enemy by their characteristic "magnet strategy," and have eventually succeeded in smashing the two Chinese divisions at a height not far from Mopanchow.

At dawn of June 6, the Kondo Unit made a surprise advance to the neighborhood of Mopanchow, and about one hour later it came into a frontal clash with the Chungking soldiers of the 51st division. Forestalling the enemy, the Japanese immediately resorted to speedy bombardment by cannons and machine guns. After the exchange of fire for only about one hour, the majority of the enemy troops were completely annihilated, following which the Japanese occupied Mopanchow. Then the main force of the 51st division, which had been advancing north, was severely bombed by Japanese planes and was finally destroyed by another unit of the Imperial Forces.

Without knowing this disaster, the troops of the 58th on the evening of June 6 began to crawl about a point some 40 kilometers north of Kung-an, when powerful Japanese Army Units, in collaboration with the Kondo Unit, trapped the enemy and completely annihilated them. Thus the enemy's attempt to maintain the Sixth War Zone was miserably frustrated.

It will be recalled in this connection that the enemy's 74th army, despite staggering blows received in the first Changsha campaign in September of 1941 and also in the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations in May of 1942, has been a favorite army of General Chiang Kai-shek. In view of this fact, it can be well surmised what an immeasurable blow the present successful Japanese campaign has dealt to the Chungking regime.

MORGENTHAU BARES DAILY WAR COSTS

U.S. Spends $240,000,000 Every Day

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—"The United States at present needs $240,000,000 every day for war purposes," U.S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau declared on Saturday at Kingston, New York.

Reporting on the recent condition of the United States wartime finance, Morgenthau stated: "The United States is now sending war materials to every anti-Axis nation. In order to play the role of 'the Arsenal of the anti-Axis camp' the United States certainly needs an enormous amount of money. In the latter part of this year, the Government will issue bonds worth $14,000,000,000, and in order to keep the American war finance sound all these debentures should be completely assimilated."

No-Strike Bill Passed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—The bill prohibiting strikes passed the United States Senate by a vote of 55 to 22 today, and was submitted for the President's approval.

BURMESE VISITORS SEE CULTURE WORKS

Visit Imperial Museum, Art Gallery; U Ba Lwin Expresses Wonder

The 25 members of the Burmese inspection party, who arrived in Tokyo Saturday, started off their second day in the capital by visiting the Imperial Museum and the Art Gallery at 9:30 a.m. Sunday. They expressed wonder and amazement at the multitudinous objects of art and handicraft, symbolic of Japanese culture from the dawn of her history, so profusely displayed.

U Ba Lwin, leader of the party, spoke on behalf of the others with regard to the impressions received on seeing one phase of Japan's culture, as follows:

"I can only express astonishment on how well the various objects have been so systematically preserved through the 2,600 years and more of Japan's history. It has been a wonderful sight that can be witnessed only in Japan. The head of the museum kindly gave us detailed explanations in connection with the various displays, and I could perceive, though vaguely as yet, that herein existed the true Japanese spirit. I regret that I cannot express myself adequately in words.

"At the Art Gallery, we could see that Japanese art excelled that of other nations. Our keenest regret is that we had no time to make a leisurely study of the various art objects."

In the afternoon from 1 p.m. the Burmese visitors attended a tea party given by Hyogoro Sakurai, civil adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, at his residence in Azabu. Here, the members were given an opportunity to view Japanese bonsai and flower arrangements, as well as to take part in the tea ceremony. The members were overjoyed to receive a picture of themselves drawn by Artist Rakuten Kitazawa.

The visit to the Central Radio Broadcasting Station finished their day's program.

SHIP LOSSES MOUNT

Brazil Suffering From Food Shortage

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—Since entering the war Brazil has lost 25 per cent of her merchant fleet and only a small part of these losses can be replaced, Joao Alberto Lind de Barros, the Brazilian war economics coordinator, announced in Rio de Janeiro.

The loss of this shipping necessitated curtailment of the food supply and in addition to the already existing butter and sugar shortage, the Brazilian people must reckon with a shortage of lard in the near future, he added.

The production of cheese may also be forbidden as all available milk is needed for butter production.

Lend-Lease Budget Approved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The United States Senate approved the 1943-44 Lend-Lease Budget amounting to $6,273,629,000 and referred it to the White House today. For the purchase of foodstuff, $4,452,623,000 will be spent while the expenses for transportation will be $152,659,000.

Suits in U.S. Simplified

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Both men's and women's clothing in the United States must be simplified in order to save textiles, according to an order issued by the U.S. War Production Board.

As previously reported double-breasted jackets may no longer be manufactured while sleeve-cuffs may have only two buttons.

It is learned that trimmings on women's garments and lined petticoats are no longer allowed. The length of evening frocks has also been limited and longer frocks may not be made or sold.

Theater Guide Slated

VIENNA, June 11.—An "Encyclopedia of Theatrical Art" giving information on all theatrical questions the world over will be published in Vienna.

An announcement to this effect was made by the head of the new Central Institute for Theatrical Art, Professor Kindermann, during the inaugural ceremony of the institute. This institute is attached to the University of Vienna.

Colombian Exports Drop

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Colombian exports dropped from 200,000 tons in 1939 to a mere 6,700 tons last year, according to official figures just published in Bogota.

This decline is said to be due exclusively to the shortage of tonnage. Formerly, Colombian exports were shipped chiefly in U.S. ships.

Filipino Veterans Under Aguinaldo Pledge Allegiance

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tive Commission since its establishment conscientiously dedicated all its efforts to this two-fold task of maintaining peace and order and advancing the work of physical reconstruction and spiritual reorientation;

"Whereas, these efforts have been eminently successful, resulting in an unprecedented restoration of the country to normalcy and rapid achievement of stability of our economic, social and political life;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution hereby commend the Philippine Executive Commission for splendid work and pledge unconditional support and cooperation of all its members."

The resolution pledging allegiance to the Kalibapi reads as follows:

"Whereas, the Kalibapi has been organized to forge indestructible unity of the Filipino people regardless of party, faction and creed in order to enable them to meet the manifold difficult problems facing them today and tomorrow;

"Whereas, the Kalibapi proved itself a most effective instrument and ally for the cultural and spiritual regeneration of the Filipino people;

"Whereas, the Filipino people already have joined the legions of the Kalibapi and are actively doing their utmost in the huge task which this organization pledged;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution hereby pledge faithful adherence to the high ideals of the Kalibapi and do everything in their power to hasten the realization of those ideals.

"These three resolutions all bore the signature of General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution."

HEALTH PROBLEMS AIRED

Children's Growth Stimulated by 'Follicolina'

ROME, June 12.—Two new methods recently experimented upon with the object of developing the growth of undersized children were reported by Popolo di Roma, which stated that Dr. Serrier had proved that insufficient growth was caused by the defective functioning of certain glands, and had discovered a new preparation known as "Follicolina," which he had already successfully applied to children who had completed their period of growth.

Another method, based on electrotherapy and which enabled the growth of a child to be increased by one to 1½ millimeters a month, had been applied by Professor Bourgino.

The same report added that the influence of a milk diet on the growth of little children had been tested in Japan. Observations made in a sanatorium for children showed that babies fed on milk were, on an average, three centimeters taller on reaching the age of two years than those fed exclusively on rice.

THAI OFFICIAL FOR JAPAN

New Commercial Attache, Prasopsuk Leaves Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, June 13.—Mom Chao Prasopsuk, newly-appointed commercial attache to the Thai Embassy in Japan, left here for his new post by air at 7 a.m. today.

Daroo Isarangoon and another assistant to the commercial attache also left here for Japan by the same plane.

Mexican Legations Raised

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla announced today that all Mexican Legations in the countries of American Continent will be raised to the status of Embassies, according to reports from Mexico.

French, U.S. Troops Clash

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Roused to burning indignation by the outrageous and violent acts of American troops in French Morocco, the French forces have clashed with the brutal American soldiers. It was reported that fierce fights have been staged in Fez and other parts of Morocco.

Den to Quit Rail Post

Makoto Den, vice-president of the Central China Railway Company, voiced his intention to retire, and Ichitaro Kamibayashi, a director of the same firm, has been selected to succeed Mr. Den. It is expected that the retirement and the installation will be formally announced at the next general meeting on Tuesday.

Miniature Film Congress

AGRAM.—A European "miniature film" congress—claimed to be the first of its kind ever held in the world—was opened here by Croat Minister of Propaganda Dr. Starchevitch.

DJAKARTA COLLEGE TO STUDY LEPROSY

Eight New Leper Colonies Established by Japanese Military Administration

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 12.—The sole charge of leper control and research work in Java will be assumed by the Tropical Disease Research Laboratory of the Djakarta Medical College, it is learned.

Despite the large number of leper cases here, there were only one leper institute and one consultation office in Batavia and Samarang respectively and the facilities were seriously inadequate under the Dutch administration, it is said.

With the establishment of the Japanese Administration, however, eight new leper colonies were founded near Djakarta under its direct supervision.

Dr. Bunjamin who was in charge of the leper control activities here declared at a recent interview that the degree of leper control in any country is the measuring rod of its civilization.

Accusing the Dutch administrators for neglecting the welfare of the Javanese, Dr. Bunjamin charged that many lepers were found in those pre-war days even among the food merchants. "Fortunately, the advanced medical science under the sympathetic policy of the Japanese Administration has come at an opportune moment for the rescue of the afflicted. The medical welfare among the natives will now be greatly improved," Dr. Bunjamin concluded.

U.S. Loses 2 Submarines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—Two United States submarines, the Grampus, 1,475 tons, and Amberjack are believed to have been lost. According to a Washington dispatch, the American Navy Department on Saturday announced that these two submarines went out on patrol duty but that they are presumed to have been lost as they have not as yet returned to their base.

No Reception at Legation

There will be no official reception at the Swedish Legation on the 16th of June, the birthday of H.M. the King of Sweden. The Swedish Minister will, however, receive members of the Swedish community between 5 and 7 p.m., it was learned Sunday.

Vladimir Cathedral

KIEV.—After completion of the necessary repair work, the Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev, one of the oldest Ukrainian churches, has been turned over to the population for religious service.

HONGKONG CHINESE LIKE CALISTHENICS

Take Deep Interest in Radio Exercise

Domei

HONGKONG, June 12.—In Hongkong, which was occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army one year and a half ago, radio exercise is becoming very popular among the Chinese residents, who are speedily turning to the Japanese way of living.

At 7:30 o'clock every morning, Chinese nationals assemble on the roofs of buildings in the business section and go through their calisthenics, led by the instructors' voice which comes through the Hongkong Broadcasting Station.

In the residential section, where open spaces and parks are available, a number of persons may be seen exercising every morning. Radio exercise lovers are increasing.

The Hongkong Broadcasting Station, which has distributed among the citizens more than 10,000 copies of an illustrated booklet giving the details of the radio exercise, is being swamped with additional orders for booklets.

BRAZILIANS LACK LARD

Told to Use Vegetable Oil Instead

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—Brazilians are being urged to use vegetable oil instead of lard as a result of the growing shortage of the latter commodity.

According to a statement issued by the Coordinator of Brazilian War Economy, Joao Alberto, vegetable oil is 30 per cent cheaper than lard and has the added advantage of being more digestible.

Named British Fleet Chief

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 11.—Admiral Sir John Cunningham has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, the British Government announced today. It is also reported that he will arrive at Ankara tomorrow morning to confer with the Turkish General Staff Office.

More Tobacco in Granada

GRANADA, June 12.—An extension of the tobacco industry will be started here. After necessary buildings have been completed it will be possible to produce 5,000,000 kilograms of tobacco. The entire program will cost 5,000,000 pesetas.

Turkey Aids Peasants

ISTANBUL.—A bill providing for the distribution of 250,000 acres of land to Turkish peasants will be submitted to Parliament by the Government shortly, according to a message from Ankara.

Indonesian Scores Anglo-U.S. Deceit

(Continued from Page 1)

peoples of Greater East Asia", he said, adding, "They now have been given the opportunity, after centuries of oppression, to devote their unhampered energies for the attainment of their own well-being under the protection of the Japanese.

"The Indonesians are well aware that the way leading to final victory is extremely steep and that to enjoy the fruits of victory with Japan, they must share in the tasks.

"Looking back upon the heavy sacrifices made by Japan already in the current war for the independence of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics fills us Indonesians with shame for own past inactivity."

He stressed that the inhabitants of Java are concentrating their total fighting strength for the overthrow of the Anglo-American countries and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"This is no easy task for my countrymen, who were after all, strongly influenced in their way of thinking and mode of living by their tyrannical rulers. Nevertheless, the selfish and egotistic character of the Dutch is contradictory of the original Indonesian family system as well as to the Oriental tradition."

"The Indonesians," he said, "should effect a radical and thorough renovation in their mode of life, sentiment, principles and ideals by purging their body and soul of the Dutch influences. Such renovation would bring about the birth of a new society and a new culture of the Indonesians.

"That Japan's war objective lies in the emancipation of Asiatics has been proven by her actions.

"We should impress upon our minds that the current war does not aim at mere destruction, but it is a constructive war with the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as its objective.

"It is too early for the East Asiatic peoples to dwell upon the postwar privileges and profits they will get after the war is over for it is only by going through storm and stress that one can reach one's destination safely."

In conclusion, Sokarno declared, "The Indonesians are willing to fight side by side with the Japanese in the future as they are so fighting at present."

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Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII
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Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India.. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

Chapter IX

Long Journey Home

Finally after eight months of internment in India when the weather varied from winter's bitter cold to the torrid heat of the Delhi summer, when the temperature hovered about the 120 degree Fahrenheit mark, word came that the first Anglo-Japanese exchange had been negotiated and that the first batch would return home shortly.

The internees had suffered much in the past eight months, physically and mentally. There had been cold and heat, monsoon and dust-storms, happiness and sorrow. Yet, when the announcement was finally made that 800 of us were to return to Japan, there were mingled feelings for we realized that more than 2,000 would be left behind—to face other winters and summers, with monsoons and dust-storms.

Just before our departure from the Purana Qila Internment Camp, Blades, ex-Inspector of the Singapore Special Branch, one of the British scoundrels who had managed to run away from Singapore before the fall, called me outside the camp.

He said that he would like to talk to me. I went with him.

He started off by asking me where my parents were and I told him that they were probably interned in the United States.

"Would you like to see them?" he asked.

"Naturally," I answered.

"It can be done," he continued in his oily voice.

"What is this, a proposition?" I asked.

"Well, listen," he went on.

"I'll see to it that you can go back to the United States to join your family. And we will give you American citizenship," he said. "If you do a little work for us."

"Wait a minute," I interrupted. "If you think that you can talk me into turning traitor to my country, you have another guess coming.

"Don't you think that you are a bit too late? I never did like the British and since my two years in Singapore, I have learned to detest them. During my ten months of internment, I have really found out how despicable and brutal the British can be. Even the Americans can't be as bad as you British."

I walked off toward camp, showing clearly that the conversation was at an end.

At my last remark in which I said that the Americans were not as bad as the British, ex-Inspector Blades returned several days later with a fat American who appeared to be an Army officer or at least a secret agent.

He talked to me politely and I also spoke in guarded but polite tones. He asked me about my schooling in the United States and he asked me whether I would be interested in some American magazines. I thanked him for any magazines, for I thought I might be able to get some more news of the war in addition to the meagre Reuter news. He offered me good American cigarettes which I accepted.

Then he started on—on a vein similar to Blades.

I spoke bluntly and frankly.

"I am obliged to the Americans. My childhood was spent in the United States and I received my education there. Today, your country and mine are at war—and you would not expect me to be a traitor to my own country, no more than you?"

I continued:

"There is more involved in this war than mere politics and economics. Japan is fighting today for all of East Asia and I think that you don't need to be told about Japan's brilliant victories which even your own newspapers can't conceal."

The American, who called himself Mr. Smith, smiled and sent me back to my camp

About a week later, I received one National Geographic Magazine. The rest had been stopped by the camp censor—how typical of the British and the Americans.

Thus ended a British attempt to coerce me into their nefarious schemes.

Later, I learned that they were interested in getting a Japanese to help with broadcasting and with propaganda work. Perhaps, they had had me in mind, I don't know.

After several weeks of preparation, the final selection of the 800-odd to return was made and early in August, the journey home was started.

The parting was a tearful one, as one by one, we slipped through the wire-fence and made our way toward the military lorries which were to take us to the trains.

Tears streamed down the faces of those left behind while those that were returning home, fully sympathized with those left behind. But they sent us off with shouts of banzai.

An incident occurred that day in the hospital which has been deeply etched into my memory.

A patient with dysentery was lying in his hospital bed. The doctor asked me to interpret and I told him that he was one of those selected to return.

The doctor said that he was not medically fit to travel but that he would not prevent him if the patient wished to travel.

"There is every possibility that the strain of the journey will be too much for him.

"And yet on the other hand," the doctor continued, "if he remained behind, I would not guarantee that he will survive. His case is very serious."

I told the sick Japanese what the doctor had said.

He asked that another man be given his place but I informed him that the commandant had ordered that none but those on the list would be allowed to return.

Then he made up his mind.

Die if I must, I would rather die at least a few miles closer to Japan. If the doctor doesn't mind, I'd like to go along."

We buried that poor man at sea in Madagascar Channel and strangely enough farther from Japan than India but within two days of Lourenco Marques where, if alive, he would have caught a glimpse of the Japanese flag as it waved proudly from the Tatuta Maru.

How different our journey home proved to be in contrast to our earlier experience. The train was still dirty and uncomfortable and the food meagre but our hearts were happy. Were we not homeward bound?

The City of Paris, which stood alongside the Bombay docks, was a grimy old transport. And again we were thrown into the hatches but this time we could stand any discomfort.

As our train pulled into Bombay, we noted a certain tenseness in the air. The latest newspaper informed us that Gandhi and other Indian Congress leaders had been imprisoned again. The Indian masses were so loudly clamoring for Britain's withdrawal from India that the British authorities had finally resorted to imprisonment of the Mahatma and his faithful leaders.

Tanks and trucks lumbered through the streets. The warehouses and public buildings were heavily guarded. At a street-crossing, I stopped to talk with a young British soldier who stood watching us.

"We're going home," I cried out happily when he asked me where we were bound.

"Home," the young British soldiers replied sadly, "I don't know when or if I'll ever see home again."

He was just one of the thousands of homesick, weary youths who had been conscripted and sent out to fight an Imperialist war in East Asia for which they had no enthusiasm.

Days aboard the City of Paris were tranquil ones. The food was a bit better than the prisoners' fare which had been our lot for many months. But there were still Indian sentries on duty.

As the City of Paris plowed through the quiet Indian Ocean, we had six burials at sea. The course of the City of Paris was marked by the ocean graves of the brave souls of Japanese internees who had succumbed to the cruel treatment of the British.

One internee was buried at Lourenco Marques and four others somewhere in the bottomless deep of the Indian Ocean.

Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa! As we sailed into the harbor, we saw rusting British and American freighters lying at anchor because they could not venture out into the Indian Ocean—for fear of Japanese submarines.

And then we saw in the distance, a white gleaming ship, towering over the others—it was the Tatuta Maru with the Japanese flag floating proudly from the mast. As the City of Paris slowly steamed into port, there was a welcoming shout of banzai from the ship's crew—it was a happy moment.

Upon landing, Portuguese authorities gave us the freedom of the port. For five glorious days we enoyed Portuguese hospitality. There were evenings along the coast where we drank delicious Portuguese wine, ate delicious dinners and danced to the strains of music under a tropical African moon; sightseeing in the African hinterland, shopping in the many shops of the city and drives out into the countryside.

But for the Japanese newspapermen Lourenco Marques meant work. After 10 months of enforced silence, Tokyo besieged them with cables which had to be answered. Axis newspapermen as well as British correspondents were stationed in the city. The neighboring Union of South Africa wielded a good deal of influence on the Portuguese Colony but the authorities managed to maintain neutrality. Neutrality plays, a vital role in Portuguese East Africa. As Lisbon is the gateway to Europe, so Lourenco Marques looks out on the vast Indian Ocean, with all of Europe and Africa behind her.

The Stefani News Agency issued a daily news bulletin in Portuguese and English while English newspapers from neighboring South African cities had a wide circulation. Italian newspapermen were particularly generous in affording facilities to the visiting Japanese Press. In addition, the Stefani staff were hosts to several of us while we were in Lourenco Marques. One particular night stands out vividly in my mind, a typical African night with a big orange moon and the distant tom-tom of African drums. At the dinner table we drank a toast to "Our Victory."

As we walked through the clean streets of Lourenco Marques, enjoyed its coffee shops and shopped in its stores, we marvelled at the colonial administration of the Portuguese and more at their strict neutrality.

Our Axis informants told us that about 14 anti-Axis vessels had been sunk within the past two weeks in waters off Lourenco Marques. They stated that no one was aware of the fact that these sinkings had taken place—because the British Press was silent—until survivors came to Portuguese East Africa. One by one these British and American ships attempted to run through the naval blockade only to be sunk.

I asked him what nationality the submarines were.

He replied: "Either Japanese, German, French or Italian."

His guess was as good as mine but I had a feeling that they were Japanese—here way off at the other end of the Indian Ocean.

In turn, I told him that we had passed a big British convoy of 11 or 12 ships heading north just before we entered Madagascar Channel. Subsequently, there was a report that this convoy, destined for the Soviet Union via Iran with Lend-Lease war materials, had been attacked and the majority of the ships sunk.

But soon our days in sunny Lourenco Marques were at an end.

Alongside the Tatuta Maru stood the grimy City of Paris and the aged El Nil which had brought Japanese and Thai repatriates from Europe. They provided a sharp contrast—the dirty, dingy little British ships and the clean, spruce Tatuta Maru. No doubt it served to indicate the rising strength of Nippon as contrasted with the decadent weakness of Britain as a sea and world power.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo until recently, was gloomily observed on the upper deck of the El Nil during the transfer. What were his thoughts as he watched the spirited Japanese and the depressed Britishers going from one ship to another?

The Tatuta Maru's welcome overwhelmed us all. Japanese food cooked as only Japanese experts know how—clean beds and cabins, newsreels in the evenings and books, magazines and newspapers from the very outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia until the present.

Every day aboard the Tatuta Maru brought new strength surging back into our tired bodies. There was a glow in the eyes of every repatriate. It was simply wonderful to be going home again.

The spirit of friendship and goodwill between the young Thai students and the Japanese was an expression of the Greater East Asia in actual operation. There were many friendships made aboard that ship that will long continue.

Fourteen eventful days and after nine months and a half we sailed into Singapore harbor, now known as Shonan-ko.

Hinomaru flags were waving from every ship in the busy harbor. Tugs and launches came out to greet us. There were shouts of joy as the ship neared the quay.

But in the midst of all this joy, there was a sombre note. Another Japanese victim of British tyranny had breathed his last. Even while the Tatuta Maru was sailing into Shonan harbor, the priest was intoning prayers for the repose of his soul.

As we saw the bustling scene in the harbor, we wondered if war had really come to the city. Yes, here were the charred ruins of a warehouse but right alongside a new, brick building was going up. There was the noise of rivets and of many chugging tugs. Shonan was in the midst of reconstruction.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

History Reviewed Of American Navy

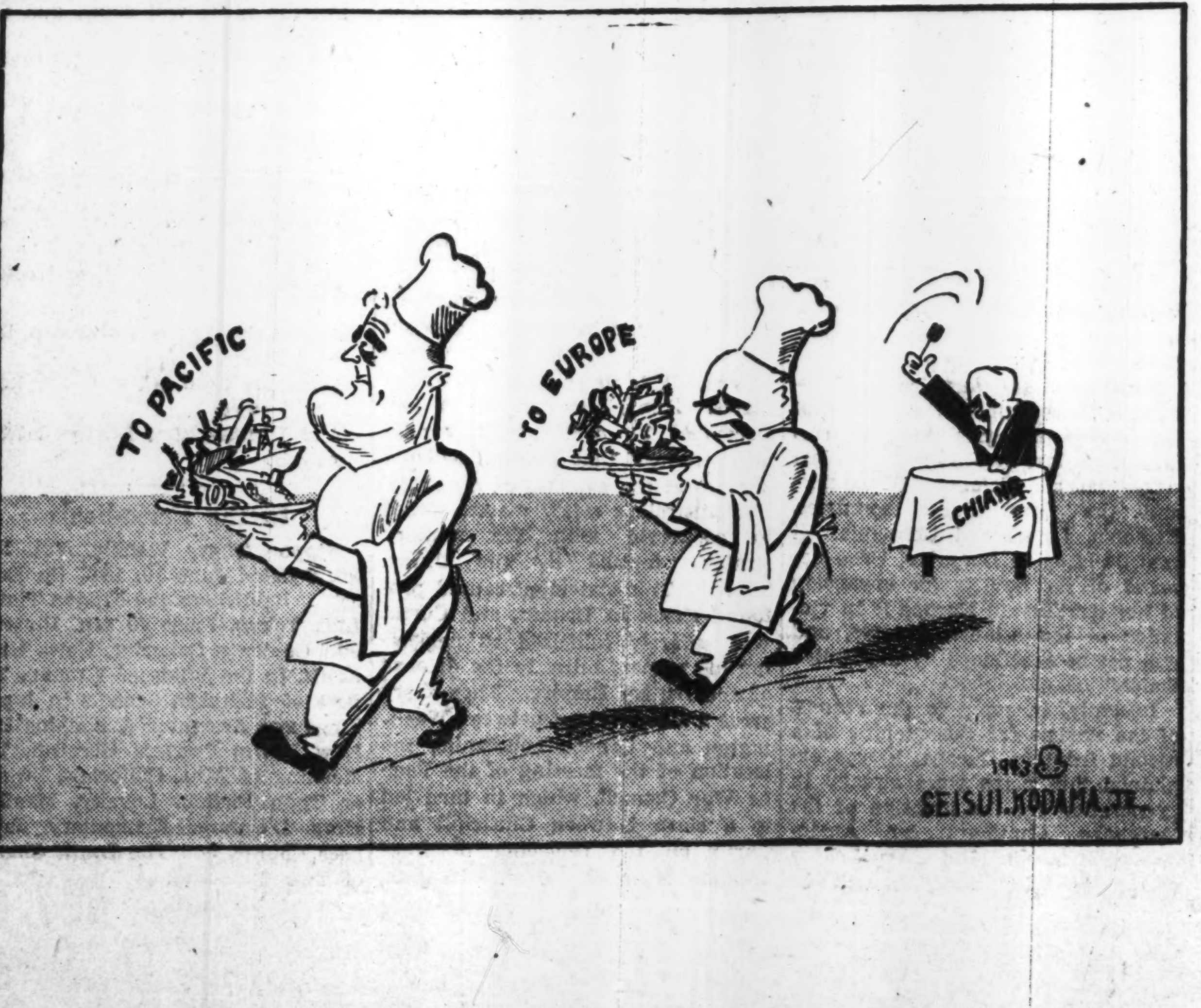
(Continued from Page 4)

American warship, ordered his officers and men to board the enemy ship. This attempt was foiled, however. At that time, Pearson shouted to the American ship, demanding if she had surrendered. Hereupon, Jones, standing up straight on the deck, which was making water, aflame and covered with killed and wounded, shouted back: "I have not begun to fight."

The aid given by France and Spain to America hastened the end of the War of Independence. In this war, battles were mostly fought on land, but it is worthy of note that the naval strength formed one decisive factor. Although the British navy was the strongest in the world, there lay a great distance of 3,000 miles between the United Kingdom and the theater of war, and, moreover, her long sea route of war supplies and her bases were menaced by the French and Spanish navies. There was another fact worthy of special note in connection with this war. At first, both American and British ships were active in the destruction of each other's trade, but the results achieved on both sides were fairly equal, and their activities in this line had no decisive importance. When, however, the powerful French and Spanish naval forces took sides with America, the British navy was deprived of its command of the sea. This turn of events was surely responsible for the victory of America in the War of Independence.

(To Be Continued)

Lousy Service, Says Chiang



The Past Week in Review

Big Results Scored By Nippon Air Forces

The decisive war in the air in the Pacific area is growing more intense daily. Japanese Navy Air Units, which scored brilliant war results over Shortland Island of the Solomons Group challenging a large formation of raiding American warplanes on June 5 and shooting down 20 of them, raided the Russell Islands, the main enemy base, early in the morning of June 7. The aerial combat that followed was one of the most furious encounters ever staged in the Southeastern Pacific area, as the Japanese Forces shot down a total of 49 enemy planes in a short time.

The number of enemy planes shot down by the Japanese Forces in this area between March and May to totals 249 while 32 others were heavily damaged.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Headquarters announced early last week that a total of 142 enemy planes were also destroyed by the Imperial Army Air Units participating in operations south of the Yangtze and in the Burma area.

Rally to Crush Foe Held at Hibiya Hall

More than 3,000 people met at the Hibiya Public Hall on June 9 in one of the biggest demonstrations against America and Britain ever witnessed in Tokyo.

The climax was reached when the assembly unanimously passed a resolution pledging that the 100,000,000 people of the Empire will take up the work of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, and many other heroes, and not stop until America and Britain have been destroyed.

The rally, sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and Tokyo Municipality, opened a nation-wide campaign to have the people of the Empire concentrate their power on crushing America and Britain; a drive which had suggested itself to the interested organizations after the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the gallant sacrifice of the garrison on Attu Island.

Japan, Reich Sign Monetary Pact

Marking a new epoch in monetary relations between Japan and Germany, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the German East Asiatic Bank on June 8 signed an agreement regarding method of payments.

The agreement is considered extremely significant in that it has thoroughly stabilized a method for directly settling accounts through the medium of the yen and the Reichsmark.

For the smooth enforcement of the present agreement which was signed on the basis of the provisions of the Agreement of Economic Cooperation between Japan and Germany concluded on January 20 this year, the Berlin branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank will take sole charge.

The signing of the present agreement took place at the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank between Hideshige Kashiwagi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Gustav Rosenbruch, Chief of the Tokyo branch of the German East Asiatic Bank.

Imperial Forces Crush Enemy in North China

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China announced on June 8 that crushing blows have been dealt to the Chungking and Communist armies in extensive operations conducted in May. Hearty collaboration was voluntarily offered by the armed forces of the National Government of China during these campaigns.

The communique also stated that the Communist forces in the Hopei area were successfully routed after their bases were crushed by the Imperial Forces.

A vigorous land and air offensive was launched in the Shantung area and the Chungking 51st Army and 114th Division of the Kiangsi-Shantung war sector were given an annihilating blow.

Meanwhile, Japanese Forces crushed the last keypoint of the Chungking army in North China in the Shansi operation. In the last stage of the campaign the Japanese spearhead was directed toward the north and the Communist army was given a severe blow. Thus, the collective fighting power of the enemy has been crushed.

General Yung Joins Wang's Government

Lieutenant General Yung Tzu-heng, commander of 20,000 Chungking troops, accompanied by Lieutenant General Sun Meng-ti and staff officers, called on a certain Japanese Unit Commander on June 6 to express his determination to join hands with the National Government of China.

In reply to the words of encouragement of the Japanese Unit Commander to the effect that, with mutual confidence, the two nations of Japan and China should do their utmost to consummate the current war, Lieutenant General Yung said that he would testify to his resolve by his future behavior.

Lieutenant General Yung further stated that he is a graduate of a Japanese military academy and asked for the guidance of the Japanese army leaders. Following the interview with the Japanese Unit Commander, Lieutenant General Yung issued a statement of his decision to align with the National Government and dispatched a telegraphic message of peace to all parts of China.

Italy Greets Third Year of War Entry

Italy welcomed on June 10 the third anniversary of its entry into the war with the entire Italian people confident of final victory and to which they are driving with a burning determination. The Italian newspapers, at the same time, denounced the enemy's inhuman raids carried out on Italy and stressed once again that the Italian people would unite into one solid mass and withstand all difficulties until victory is won.

The magnificent fighting of the Italian people under the recently intensified bombings carried out by America and Britain and the courageous and effective operations of the forces guarding Pantelleria and Lampedusa, the advance posts of Italian defense, show clearly the Italian people's surging will to fight.

Meanwhile, on this historic occasion, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, through the Stefani News Agency, sent a message of greeting to the people of Italy.

Reich Forces Bomb Gorki

Three destructive attacks were carried out last week against the Molotov tank works in Gorki, a large munitions industrial city east of Moscow, by the German air force. As a result of these raids, important installations and machinery of the factory were practically all destroyed.

The loss of these machineries is all the more fatal for the Soviet war potential since most of them were of foreign manufacture and which under the present circumstances can hardly be replaced. Harbor and loading facilities on the Oka River, used for facilitating the transport of raw materials and machines, as well as a factory workshop were completely razed during the last attack by several direct hits. German bombers, moreover, machine-gunned and set on fire three oil tanks from where the fire quickly spread to other objectives.

In the remaining sectors of the eastern front, too, the air supremacy was with the Luftwaffe formations. Fast German bombers destroyed in low level attacks Soviet vehicle columns of more than 80 lorries on the coastal road of the Sea of Azov, while Stukas wiped out a heavy Soviet battery near Anasthasyievskaya.

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(57) 1350, 5657

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
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TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943

'United Nations' Day

Until two years ago, June 14th was America's Flag Day commemorating the anniversary of the day in 1777 on which the Continental Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag with the resolution: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

A flag of any nation, regardless of its symbols and its insignia, invariably has a quite interesting historical origin. In this connection, the origin of the American flag possesses more than a trifling significance, particularly in view of the current state of international affairs. It is needless to say that the American nation is deeply indebted for its birth to the never-to-be-forgiven tyranny of the British aristocracy and plutocrats who refused to recognize the "self-evident" fact that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Likewise the American emblem is the direct product of the most indelible, most profound animosity of the British colonies in North America against the tyrannical rule of Britain as the following account clearly indicates.

When the thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic seaboard of North America began to feel the political and economic pressure of greedy John Bull, "they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the thirteen colonies, with the motto: 'Join or die.' When these colonies became more united in their purpose of resistance to British tyranny, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake in the attitude of being about to strike, with the motto: 'Don't tread on me.'" Subsequent to the Revolutionary War, the American flag made its appearance on this planet as a "new constellation," and in the course of time June 14th was designated as the national Flag Day in honor of "Old Glory."

However, for one reason or another this special day has been discarded since last year in favor of the so-called "United Nations" Day. It is quite conceivable that to the majority of Americans who have been inculcated in the concept of "one flag, the American flag, one language, the English language, and one soul loyalty, loyalty to the American people" as constituting the cornerstone of national morality, the suspension or abolition of the "all-important" Flag Day in favor of the "United Nations" Day must be the source of extreme embarrassment and even annoyance. The overwhelming majority of the common people of America generally prefer to mind their own business and not to meddle with other people's affairs. These Americans, therefore, are naturally suspicious of the motive of their war leaders, who could have chosen another day for the "United Nations" Day instead of openly insulting the nation by subverting the traditional flag day for the same purpose.

As a matter of fact, however, the self-styled leaders of present-day America, who apparently consider themselves as God's chosen builders of a better and bigger American empire, do not have the slightest respect for the feelings and convictions of the common people. Not only that, they have been exerting their utmost efforts in order to inculcate their imperialistic philosophy upon the people under the cloak of patriotism and America's "manifest destiny." On the pretext of the supposedly unavoidable leadership which America is forced to assume in order to protect the civilization of mankind, the American plutocrats have deliberately led the nation into the current world-wide conflict. And in their attempt to rationalize and camouflage their war guilt and inordinate ambitions for building a world empire, the shrewd political manipulators in Washington have promoted the idea of the "United Nations" Day.

This history of the United States is a history of constant territorial aggression and expansion. Once Uncle Sam succeeded in his attempt to rid himself of the cruel yoke of John Bull's tyranny, he made no secret of his burning desire to replace his greedy old cousin in the imperialistic world. And it took Uncle Sam nearly one century and a half to materialize partially his imperial ambition. The rapid decline of Britain as a leading world power since the close of the first World War needs no explanation here.

No explanation is necessary either as to an inevitable acceleration of the unavoidable disintegration of the British Empire as a result of the current war. Wendell Willkie and Colonel McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune are not the only ones who are honestly convinced of the ultimate dissolution of the British Empire subsequent to the termination of the present hostilities. Calling for the immediate absorption by the United States of all the British countries, the Chicago veteran declared: "I would like to see Australia and New Zealand become American states and Canada, Scotland and Wales, each become states just like North and South Dakota. We have 48 states. Well, we will have a few more." Colonel McCormick is not speaking for himself alone but for thousands of Americans who see clearly in British imperialism another and still another tragic chance for mankind to degenerate into a welter of war and more wars.

The editor of the magazine Life is of the opinion that if the British war lords cling to their empire at the expense of a "United Nations" victory, they will lose the war because they will lose Uncle Sam. In other words, Britain must dispose of her empire in favor of the United States if she wants to win the victory in the current war. In the last analysis, as far as Britain is concerned, the outcome of the current conflict will have little effect on the ultimate decline and fall of the British Empire.

Wendell Willkie's vehement denunciation of Prime Minister Churchill's imperialistic policy is also significant in view of the incompatibility of Anglo-American imperial interests. "Such a policy," asserted Willkie, "is one of repeating the folly of imperialism on which the old order of the world rests. It would be deprecated by all the countries of the world except Britain. Something has to be done by the Allies to the nations of the world in view of the fact that a leader of one of the Allies makes no scruples about declaring that his country would not part with anything it possesses at the moment."

All these and many similar warnings and attacks are in line with Uncle Sam's persistent desire to dislodge Britain from the seat of leadership in world politics. Furthermore these warnings and attacks generally emanate from American anticipations of an early dissolution of the British Empire and from American schemes to prepare the way for the ultimate absorption of the dying empire. Despite Churchill's counter-charges that Britain has no intention of parting with what it possesses at the present and that he did not become Prime Minister either to discuss the collapse of the British Empire, or to liquidate the same, there are sufficient indications to show that Uncle Sam will never be a "true" friend of John Bull until and unless Yankee imperialism has succeeded completely in its attempt to emasculate British imperialism.

It is highly probable that when America's imperial ambitions have been realized, "United Nations" Day will surely be thrown overboard and the national Flag Day will be restored. Then will the stars on Uncle Sam's emblem be more than 48?

A Year Ago Today

June 14, 1942

The might of the Imperial Navy Air Force was displayed to the fullest extent, when the Japanese Naval planes after fierce aerial combats over Port Darwin in North Australia for two days, June 13 and 14, shot down altogether 20 modernly-equipped enemy planes.

* * *

Fearing the recent successive air raids by Japanese aircraft in the southwestern Pacific areas, the Commonwealth Government of Australia has ordered all women and children to evacuate from Sydney and its neighboring areas.

* * *

The immediate construction of wooden freighters by the United States was urged by shipyard owner Sanderson, who declared that the present United States shipbuilding program was insufficient. This idea, however, is being sabotaged by the steel industry which is afraid of competition.

* * *

The shortage of labor in Britain is most noticeable in fishing ports with the result that delays have been made in the dispatch of fish inland. This work is now being done by old men and boys and there is constant fear that more men will be called up.

* * *

The latest report on the Midway Island naval battle and the fear over possible unfavorable repercussions on American-Soviet understanding have forced down New York stock prices. The turnover indicated the lowest figure in the last two years.

* * *

The growing paper shortage in Britain has led to an acute lack of reading material. As a result of German air raids 3,000,000 volumes of books were destroyed in London alone, while a number of provincial printing plants were also razed to the ground. It now takes six months to have a single book printed in Britain.

ANTI-AXIS CAMP CHARACTERIZED BY COMPLETE ABSENCE OF UNITY

Britain and U.S., Burning With Ambition for World Domination, Are Involved in Perennial Conflict

By RYUTARO NAGAI
(From the Hoso)

The present conflict is called simply a war between the Axis and anti-Axis nations but the war aims of the various countries are not the same. Analyzing from the point of motivation, I think it can be said that at least four different wars are being fought in parallel. The first is that between Japan and her allied countries with America and England. The second is the Italo-German war against Anglo-America. Thirdly there is the struggle between Anglo-America and the Soviet Union, and last of all the conflict between Britain and America.

Japan and her allies, with a mutual realization of their great mission in the world, are marching forward as one great unit in spirit and in body, for the liberation of the oppressed races from the tyrannical imperialism of America and Britain, and for the construction of the New Order, based upon moral principles.

Working Individually

However, the so-called anti-Axis camp, each nation with her own selfish ambitions for world domination, is using the present war as part of her schemes, working individually for the expansion of her own powers. While on the one hand fighting against the Axis, they are at the same time endeavoring to cause internal disintegration and exhaustion of their own allies, in order to make themselves the greatest imperialistic nation in the world, commanding all other races. While allegedly comrades-in-arms, they are in reality deadly enemies of one another.

The history of the relations between Britain and Imperial Russia was one of continuous clashes since the 19th century. Though in the first World War, the hatchet was buried for a while, an even more bitter competition was launched with the creation of the new Communistic government. For with the overthrow of monarchy, the Soviets began their work of spreading Communism throughout the world and the creating of one great Communistic union with Moscow as its center.

On June 22, 1941, with the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the British quickly signed a military pact with the Soviets, promising to aid one another mutually in the common fight against Germany. But the real motive of the British, as stated by Moore-Brabazon was, "If the Soviets and Germans exhaust their strength in fighting one another, both dictatorial nations will be demolished, and Britain will be able to gain for herself the supremacy of power in Asia and Europe." These words created a great commotion, leading to an official protest from the Soviet Ambassador in Britain, Ivan Maisky, and last February 22, Moore-Brabazon was relieved of his post. But his untimely statement enables us clearly to see the true motives of Britain in relation to the Soviet Union.

The United States, also, through the sending of Lend-Lease aid of war materials, strove to bring the Soviets into the Anglo-American camp. However, fundamentally, there is a gap between the representative capitalistic country, United States, and the Soviet Union in their inherent traits, which cannot be bridged. As Senator Burton Wheeler exclaimed, "What sort of contradiction is this, that the United States, claiming that she is fighting for the defense of Democracy should join hands with and recognize such a deadly enemy of Democracy as the Communistic dictatorship?"

Desires to Prolong War

But the reasons for the strange coalition were, first of all, the desire of the United States to drag on the German-Soviet war by egging on the Soviets by promising war aid, and thereby to cause the exhaustion of Germany's military strength and at the same time the self-extermination of the Russians. Thus she hoped to demolish dictatorship and Communism which are the enemies of American capitalism and democracy. Secondly she schemed to bring about a collision between the Soviets and Japan. In this way she sought to curtail the rapid rise of Japan in the Pacific and to seize the Maritime Provinces, which she had failed in her attempt to lease, and thereby to establish a base for raids on our country.

Meanwhile, the American government frowned upon the efforts of the Soviets to regain the territories in Europe lost by Russia in the last war—eastern Poland, Bessarabia, and the three Baltic countries, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It was declared in Congress, "The demand of the Soviets for expansion of her territory in Europe is in violation of the Atlantic Charter, and will not be sanctioned by the United States."

Recently, in reply to the request of the Soviets for the opening of a second front in Europe, it was explained that plans were already in preparation for the invasion of the European Continent by Anglo-American troops. But even if these troops do materialize, it will be motivated by the desire of these troops to prevent the domination of Europe by the Soviets. While establishing the supremacy of the British and Americans there, there will be also an attempt to seize such vital military and industrial centers as the oil fields of Rumania. Therefore, were the Anglo-American troops finally to open up their offensive on the Continent, there would inevitably rise many complications between them and the Soviet Union.

The United States realizing the dangers involved in future relations with the Soviet Union, is on her guard. Vice-President Henry Wallace, publicly stated, "If the Soviets do not refrain from attempting to spread Communism in the United States, it will be difficult to prevent a clash between the two countries in the future, and there is grave danger of giving rise to a third world war."

Krock Gives Warning

Also, Auther Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, well known for his thorough familiarity with the internal political situation in America, also gave warning, suggesting last February that the next menace to the United States is the Soviet Union. Said he, "The reason for the emphasis by American military chiefs of the necessity of a great army of 11,000,000 is because of the immediate need they feel for the building of a military machine which will stand up to that of any other country in this world."

Both these statements reflect clearly exactly what is the true sentiment of the American Government in relation to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, Britain and America, both burning with ambitions for world domination, are involved in a conflict with one another. The assassination of Darlan in Algiers last December 24, accidentally revealed the existence of a secret feud concerning the French colonies. Darlan, last November, at the impetus of the Commander of the United States forces in North Africa, Eisenhower, had turned against France, set up a provisional government, and had placed himself at the helm of that state.

But Britain would not yield on the point that General De Gaulle, who had headed the Free French forces and taken part in numerous campaigns together with the British forces, should head the Free French camp. Britain and America stood at odds concerning the control of power in North Africa. This conflict between the two anti-Axis nations continued unchanged to the time of the Casablanca Conference between Churchill and Roosevelt in January, when General Eisenhower appointed Henri Giraud as successor to Darlan. General De Gaulle was completely ignored, leading to a deepening of the antagonism between Britain and America.

Imperialistic Greed Apparent

Reflecting upon the reasons for the existence of such a feud, one finds underneath it the imperialistic greed of the United States to usurp the French possessions in North Africa, and the attempt of Britain to prevent this and, at the same time, to strengthen and broaden her own Empire in Africa. One can say that it is a grapple between two thieves, who had accidentally broken into the same house, over the plunder.

Canada, in accord with orders from the mother country, had been carefully avoiding too deep an intimacy with the United States. Repeated invitations to participate in the Pan-American Conference were always declined. But with the outbreak of the war between Britain and Germany, the United States took advantage of the fears of the woefully unprepared Canada, on land, sea and air, to establish a joint American-Canadian defense committee, and thereby skilfully brought her into the embraces of the Monroe Doctrine, making her in reality a dependency of the United States.

Australia, too, with the sudden outburst of hostilities in the Pacific, was thrown into a panic by the swift advance of the Japanese to the South, and realizing she could not depend upon Britain for material aid, turned to the United States. Prime Minister Curtin, last December 27, declared, "It cannot be guaranteed that England will not survive at the expense of Australia. For Australia's safety we are forced to cooperate with the military strategy formed by the United States." This statement caused profound shock in Britain, and Curtin was severely criticized as neglecting his responsibility to the defense of the British Empire. Then there arose a disagreement between Washington and London concerning the location of the meeting of the Pacific War Council, which in turn led to a clash between Churchill and Curtin on the replacing of Australian Minister to Washington, Casey, who had been taking active part in the joint defense of Australia and the United States. The relations between Britain and the United States became extremely strained over Australia.

Bernard Shaw picturesquely described the recent relations between Britain and her colonies, saying, "Formerly, England's rule over her colonies was as free as a dog wagging its tail, but now it is the tail wagging the dog." With the appearance of the United Staes, Britain's difficulties have further increased.

Strives to Win India Over

Taking the Indian fight for independence as an opportunity, the American government has striven to lead the Indian public opinion into one more beneficial to America than to Britain. When Lord of the Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps was sent on his mission as Special Envoy to India in order to find a peaceful solution to the clash, the United States at the same time dispatched Johnson as the personal representative of the President, and Grady as the head of a so-called technical mission. Both, disguised as co-workers with Britain, in reality were sent to urge the Indian leaders to rely on the United States. And upon the return of Cripps to England after the failure of his negotiations, William Philipps, former U.S. Ambassador to Rome, was also sent to India as a special envoy and representative of the President. Outwardly declaring that he had been dispatched on official business with the Indian government, it is clear that he is there in order to seize the control of power from Britain when her Empire has crumbled.

At the beginning of the Anglo-German war, the United States in exchange for 50 old-model destroyers received a 99-year lease on all the British naval posts along the Atlantic Coast from Newfoundland to British Guiana in South America. Thus the United States was able to control militarily the whole of the American Continent; and, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, under the pretext of the defense of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, demanded the use by American forces of British naval stations in those areas. America has silently encroached upon the whole of the British Empire. Probably, seeing the approaching collapse of the British Empire in the none too distant future, the United States is hastening to put her seal upon the territories she desires before the final death scene.

However, inciting other countries to fight one another by pretending to aid them, and then seizing the spoils of war was a method practised for ages by the British. In fact she may be said to be a specialist in this field. But now, by egging the British on in her fight against Germany, sending her war materials, and at the same time seizing all her possessions and powers for herself, the United States has proven herself to be far better versed in swindling, usurping, thieving and murdering than her teacher. Such criminal nations as Britain and America must be erased from the face of the earth before true peace of mankind can be guaranteed and happiness and progress brought about.

Odes From China

WINE

By K'UNG P'ING CHUNG

The bright sunshine falls,
The oriole calls,
Spring blossoms nod and dance,
Ha, ha

With my yellow gold
I will buy wine old,
Even ten thousand pints,
Ha, ha!

And under the tree
I shall drink with glee,
Until I'm jolly drunk,
Ha, ha!

Then I'll fall asleep,
And my friends will keep
A watch on me, safe from harm,
Ha, ha!

But the night will come, and the
day will die,
And the joy in the wine will surely
fly,
Leaving me sad and alone,
Ai-yah!

Then into my window will creep
the moon,
Just as clear and bright as the sun
at noon,
But the wind's so chill and cold,
Ai-yah!

Again black care will creep into
my heart,
From my tired old eyes hot tears
will start,
And I would that I were dead,
Ai-yah!

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 6 dated June 10, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, In the Wilds of Yunnan, The Rise of Technical Schools in Japan, Singapore Assignment, Kachins Hail New Dawn, Peerless Heroism, The Meaning of Attu, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, Loyalty, Manila's Hors D'oeuvre, Elementary Japanese Course, and The Death Charge of Two Thousand.

HISTORY OF U.S. NAVY REVIEWED FROM INDEPENDENCE WAR DAYS

Destructive British Deeds Aroused Among Americans Strong Inducement to Build Warships

By YOSHIO HIFUMI
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

Part I

It was during the reign of Alfred the Great, grandson of King Egbert, that Britain first directed earnest attention to the building of a navy in order to provide against foreign invasion. By the time the King died Britain had 120 men-of-war, each manned by 60 sailors, which were stationed at various coastal points of strategic importance. The British navy has thus a history of some 1,200 years.

On the contrary, the U.S. navy was born during the War of Independence, which broke out in 1775 and ended in 1783, so that its history covers only 168 years. Although of a comparatively recent origin the American navy has witnessed a remarkable growth—outshined only by the progress of the Japanese Navy, which took merely 76 years to attain its present mighty strength.

At the time the War of Independence broke out, there was no navy worth the name in the American Colony. It is on record that, elated over the victory of the colonial army in the battle of Lexington on June 12, 1775, a party of woodcutters in Maine State, set out to fight in a wooden sloop, and captured a British schooner off Machias, Maine. The leader of this party of woodcutters was an Irishman named O'Brien. O'Brien armed his ship with the guns and ammunition from the captured British schooner, and in command of this ship he cruised the Irish coast, attacking and plundering British merchantmen whenever he saw an opportunity.

Merchantmen Fell Victims

As the number of such piratical ships increased, more and more British merchantmen fell victims to their ravaging activities. Highly incensed, Thomas Graves, Commander of the British Squadron, caused the city of Farmouth (the present city of Portland), which was the base of these vessels, to be razed to the ground.

The destruction of this base of operation had the effect of arousing among the Americans a strong inducement for the construction of warships, and it was thought that as there were many among the inhabitants of New England who were skilled in the art of navigation, there was no fear of shortage of seamen to man the ships. It was nevertheless clearly impossible to build in a short time a navy which could hold its own against the British navy. The simplest way to increase the size of the navy was to capture enemy ships. In the autumn of 1775, therefore, George Washington fitted out several small ships as men-of-war, manned by army officers and men. He, himself, assumed the supreme command. This squadron of small vessels seized 35 British ships, including the gunboat Nancy.

In the meantime, in November, 1775, Congress voted $100,000 for the purchase of naval arms and warships, entrusting the employment of the fund to the naval committee. A few weeks later, the second naval committee was appointed which proposed that 13 warships armed with 24 to 32 guns should be completed by March of the following year. For the execution of this plan, the third naval committee was appointed, which was, in effect, the same composition as the second naval committee. It was composed of 13 members selected from thirteen States, all of whom were patriotic men of recognized ability. This committee was later transformed into the Navy Department.

For four years, it administered naval affairs, and, like the congress of those days, it exercised legislative, judicial and administrative powers. It handled, besides naval affairs, part of the businesses falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications, the Department of Commerce and the State Department. In 1779, it was converted into the Navy Board, consisting of three committeemen and two Congressmen, and this organ remained in existence for three years.

Squadron Was Organized

Between December 1775, and January of the following year, a squadron of eight ships—two frigates, two brigs, two sloops and two schooners—was organized. This was the first American squadron that was ever built, and the construction of the eight ships comprising it involved the total expenditure of $134,333.

Esek Hopkins was appointed commander of this squadron. His orders were to attack the British squadron under the command of Lord Dunmore in Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River. The American commander, however, in violation of his orders, deliberately avoided contact with the British squadron which was far superior to his. Besides, he had the humiliation of getting his squadron of eight ships badly damaged by a single British warship, the Glasgow (mounted with 20 guns). To add to his chagrin, this British warship made good her escape. Needless to say, Hopkins was court-martialled.

This was a bad start for the improvised American navy. In the battle on Lake Champlain, well-known in history, the American squadron under the command of Benedict Arnold was annihilated after putting up a good fight. Though it was lost, this battle prevented the British forces from advancing southward from Canada and further caused a year's delay in their occupation of Lake Champlain. The spiritual effect it produced on the American minds was by no means negligible.

The American navy, which was so helplessly inferior to the British navy, naturally had to avoid a decisive battle with the main enemy force. As the only alternative, it resorted to surprise attacks or raids on commerce—a form of strategy analogous to submarine tactics being employed by Germany in the present war. The Reprisal (a brig), mounted with 16 guns, under Lieutenant Lambert Wicks, and the Surprise under the command of Captain Gustanus Cunningham often raided the British coast and looted British shipping. This caused a sharp rise in British marine insurance rates, so much so that many British merchants came to prefer French ships for the shipment of their goods. At one time, indeed, no fewer than 40 French merchantmen were found at anchor on the Thames. The activities of these two American warships must thus be said to have been quite effective. In this connection, it is well to take note of the fact that France was behind America for the exploits of these American warships would have been impossible had France not given them access to her ports.

Destroyed British Commerce

Of all the American officers who took an active part in the campaigns for the destruction of British commerce, the name of John Paul Jones stands out conspicuously. With the port of Brest in France as his base of operation, this officer embarked on his first expedition as Commander of the new warship Ranger (18 guns). After working havoc with British shipping as he made a cruise of the coast of South Ireland, East Ireland, West England, North England and North and West Ireland, he returned to Brest. During this cruise, he challenged the Drake, a British sloop of war, off Carrickergus on the north-eastern coast of Ireland, and after severe fighting lasting an hour and four minutes, he captured the British warship. It is said that all members of the crew of the ill-fated British warship were new recruits with no training, and yet the very venturesome and strong fighting spirit which Jones displayed in invading the enemy seas and challenging and capturing an enemy warship deserves special mention.

His second expedition was made as commander of the Bonhomme Richard, an old French ship, and this time his ship was accompanied by four other ships. This expedition was carried out on a larger scale than the previous one, with the port of Lorient as the base. Making a cruise of the sea west of Ireland, he came out in the north of Scotland and then steering between the Shetland Islands and the Orkneys, entered the North Sea. Going southward, his ship fought the new British ship, Serapis (50 guns), off Flamboro on the eastern coast of England. What with his skilful tactics and his courage, he finally captured the Serapis. After this battle, his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, went down on account of the heavy damage she had suffered and so he moved to the prize ship. He came back to the base in France across the English Channel where the British squadron had been lying in ambush for his squadron.

Had Not Begun to Fight

One of the watchwords in the American navy: "I have not begun to fight," is associated with an episode in the above-mentioned battle. The Bonhomme Richard, John Paul Jones' ship, was so badly damaged by the Serapis that her holds sprang leaks and fires started at several places. In this predicament, one of the ship's crew was about to lower the American ensign, crying surrender, when Jones sprang upon him and crushed his skull with a pistol, killing him on the spot. On the other hand, Pearson, the commander of the British warship, observing the the weakening of the fire from the

(Continued on Page 3)

Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,882 TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Final Arrangements Are Pushed For Vital Diet Session Tuesday

Convoked in the firm determination to win the war, the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session will open tomorrow to strengthen the nation's industrial and food production fronts, for the attainment of epochal increases in these all important lines.

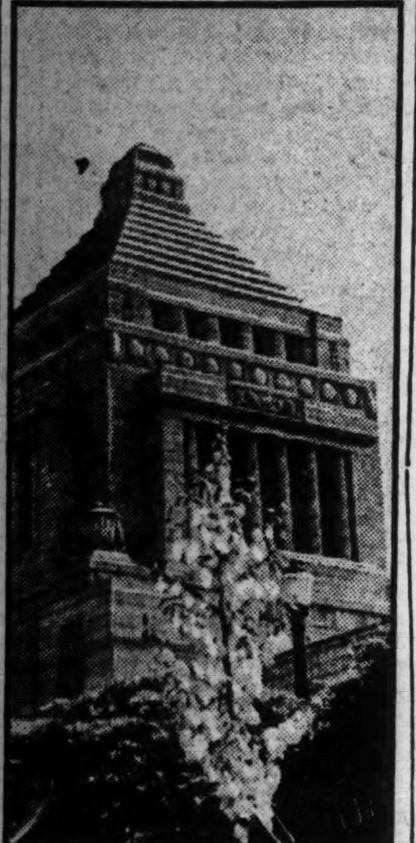
The lack of time since the Cabinet decision to summon the Diet has necessitated fervid efforts on the parts of the staffs of the Finance, Welfare and Forestry and Agricultural Ministries to prepare for the coming session. Work has been carried on late into night and yesterday, Sunday, saw the ministers, vice-ministers and all others reporting for work as usual to put finishing touches to matters that were to be brought before the Diet, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

At 8:00 a.m. yesterday, the entire Diet building staff turned out as usual and busily occupied themselves in cleaning and in making final arrangements. A newly organized corps of guards made a good showing in air raid drills, as if to accentuate the immovable determination of the coming session of the wartime Diet.

The volunteer corps of 18 elevator girls, oblivious of the day of the week, turned out tensely alert on their jobs. New pages, numbering 20 rushed spryly about with beads of sweat gleaming on their foreheads.

For Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, heading the Ministry entrusted with the drawing up of the nation's enormous war budget to assure the winning of final victory, and other members of the Ministry, office hours had been prolonged far into the night. All preparations of the Ministry had been quickly brought into line since June 9 and final touches were applied yesterday.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry had completed most of its arrangements by Saturday, but the



staff of the Funds Section of the Industry Planning Bureau reported to make final preparations.

With the exception of a few bureaus, the staff of the Forestry and Agriculture Ministry, led by Vice-Minister Takeshige Ishiguro showed lively activity, evidencing in actuality the firm resolve of the home front to win the war.

Press Comments

Monday, June 14
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Italy's Defense Unaffected
ASAHI, June 13—Fierce Italian Defense; New Argentine Regime

Italy's Defense Unaffected

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In spite of the heroic resistance put up by the Italian troops, that small fortified Pantelleria Island in the Mediterranean had to submit to the Anti-Axis forces due to the numerical inferiority of the defenders. While the Axis forces in North Africa were endeavoring to gain "time," the same Axis side, which set up iron tight fortresses on the continent of Europe in expectation of the coming enemy aggression, devoted attention to strengthening the defense of Pantellaria, Lampedusa, Sardinia and Sicily islands as Axis outposts in the Mediterranean. As expected, the anti-Axis camp, which has been stressing the nerve war by making a landing on the European mainland since the termination of the campaign in Tunisia, was clever enough to select this island as the object of attack because it is small and is geographically so situated as to enable the enemy to concentrate fire very easily. The garrison of Pantelleria Island offered a stout resistance with death-defying endeavor and did all they could in fighting the enemy, but ultimately came to the stage of seeing "their swords all broken and arrows all used up."

On our part, we should take into consideration the adverse geographical factors of Pantelleria Island. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the Italian defenders displayed to the maximum their fighting capacity, so we must recognize the strategic significance of this island fortress that offered the strong resistance. This fortress was originally set up against the British fortress of Malta Island which is separated by a distance of 200 kilometers. After the conclusion of the Tunisia campaign on May 13, the Island came to assume the character of the foremost outpost against the anti-Axis bases in Tunisia separated by a distance of less than 100 kilometers. As a result, the Island became exposed to the continual blind bombings and bombardment of the enemy for more than 30 days since May 9.

The valiant defenders of the Island had to experience as many as 162 enemy air raids during a little over 30 days, but refused to surrender and continued to offer resistance. Meantime the defenders obtained great war results by attacking the enemy fleet in the Mediterranean. Ultimately the defenders' fighting strength was crushed by the relentless attack of the overwhelmingly large enemy force. Spending up all ammunition, foodstuff, and drinking water, the Italian troops came to a stage where they had to surrender, but the fervent fighting spirit of the Italian soldiers was amply demonstrated. As the Italian defenders showed great bravery in fighting, Giornale d'Italia was proud to declare that the resistance offered by the defenders of Pantelleria Island was an instance of the heroic fighting morale of the whole Italian nation.

The sure-victory spirit of the Italian people who consider the fighting on Pantelleria Island as nothing but a skirmish on the foremost line should be regarded as the manifestation of the morale that is no less valuable than the fighting spirit displayed in the defense of the Island. In fact, the shrinkage of the fighting line in Tunisia means the strategic compression of the fighting line for a more effective home defense of Italy with Sicily Island in the center, and the present surrender on Pantelleria Island has the same significance of a strategic move for annihilating the anti-Axis forces in more tightly compressed lines. Therefore, it should never be a painful blow when seen from the broader viewpoint of the national defense of Italy. Instead, as pointed out by the Tribune, "it was not a matter of pride to the enemy even if they could defeat a small Italian

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5 Anaconda Officials Sentenced for Selling Poor Copper Wires

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—For supplying the United States Army and Navy with copper wires of inferior quality, five officials of the Anaconda Copper Wire Company were sentenced to imprisonment and imposed a heavy fine, according to reports from Fort Wayne, Indiana. It is said that these officials of the Anaconda Company gained an unlawful profit of $5,000,000 by supplying the United States War and Navy Departments with inferior quality copper wires. Manager T. Johnson of the Anaconda Copper Wire Company was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000; Manager Frank Hart of the Mariod factory of the Company was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months and given a fine of $10,000; and Chalmer Bishop, auditor of the Company, was sent to prison for one year and to pay a fine of $500. Two other officials of the Company were also sentenced to pay fines.

GERMANS BLAST WAR FACTORIES AT YELETZ CITY

Raids Lasts for One Hour--Reich Forces Cross Donetz River

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—A large formation of German planes raided the city of Yeletz, important war industry center about 400 kilometers southeast of Moscow, last night, and rained bombs on important factories, railway equipment, and freight trains for about one hour.

Strong Soviet air units also bombed German air bases in all parts of the eastern front Friday night.

British Lose 24 Planes

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—British bomber units raiding Bochum, industrial center in West Germany last night, lost 24 planes in the raid, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Germans Cross Donetz

Mainichi

CANTON, June 13.—The Soviet Information Bureau last night announced that the German forces initiated an offensive in the west of Rostov and crossed the Donetz River.

Soviets Take Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The Red forces in an agitated state of mind on account of the series of setbacks took the offensive at dawn yesterday in the Dorogobush and Orel sections southwest of Moscow with the object of turning the tide at a blow.

In the Orel section, especially, Soviet air and artillery units terrifically pounded the German positions and then strong Red infantry units tried to capture the German fortifications on the foremost line. After gruesome hand-to-hand fighting, however, the Germans pushed

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30,000 WORKERS HEAR POPE SPEAK AT VATICAN

Says Evolution Key To Social Salvation

Domei

ROME, June 13.—Warning against social revolution, Pope Pius XII declared that salvation and righteousness can be brought about, not by revolution, but only by evolution. The Pope delivered a speech today at the Vatican before an audience of 30,000 workers who assembled there from various parts of Italy.

He stated that "at present not only the working class but people of all classes are suffering under pressure of various difficult conditions. The social structure needs further improvement and Catholic churches are exerting their efforts on all occasions to realize fundamental prerequisites to realize social harmony such as guarantee of wages and diffusion of education."

Warning his audience against false predictions, the Pope asserted that "vigilance must be kept against those alleging to guide the people to social prosperity, but who, in reality, hinder the relations between capital and labor or between employers and employes."

"Social salvation cannot be realized by revolution," declared the Pope, adding that "the claim that social revolution will give power to the working class is false."

He further declared, that "salvation and righteousness can be brought about only by evolution, not by revolution, and that violence will cause destruction and increased hatred. The system of private ownership forms the foundation of solid family system and it is necessary to protect and expand this system."

Soviets Use Anglo-U.S. Planes

Domei

KUIBISHEV, June 13.—Colonel Denisov of the Soviet Army, who recently returned from an inspection trip to the Eastern Front, declared that Soviet air forces are using American made Aircobra fighter planes and British-made Spitfire fighter planes against the Luftwaffe.

Yanks on Pacific Coast Oppose Release of Japanese Internees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—The Americans on the Pacific Coast of the United States are voicing opposition to the proposed release of certain Japanese detained by the Government.

This is the outcome of an announcement on May 14 of Dillion Meyers, Superintendent of the United States Office of Forced Migration of Enemy Nationals and Citizens of Enemy Ancestry, to the effect that American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who are detained at 10 places in the United States would be released shortly.

Opposition to this decision was manifested in the Pacific Coast States when William Merchant, President of the San Francisco Union of Business Centers, submitted a protest to the Government against the release of detained Japanese.

John MacRoy, United States Assistant Secretary of War, taking up the Government stand, answered the protest as follows:

"The United States Government has no intention of releasing all citizens of Japanese ancestry now detained here. However, there may be occasion when those who are married to Americans, or families of those in military service, and others, may be permitted to return to their former residences. Of course, the decisions will be made only after full individual investigations have been carried out."

INDIANS RENEW FREEDOM VOW

Third Anniversary Of O'Dwyer Killing Marked at Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, June 13.—The Burma branch of the India Independence League led by Chairman Kerim Chani, meeting here today on the third anniversary of Udham Sing Azad's assassination of the former Governor Michael O'Dwyer of Punjab, reiterated its determination to fight for India's freedom and called upon the 400,000,000 Indians throughout India to intensify their struggle for complete independence.

It is recalled that on this day in 1919, former Governor O'Dwyer sanctioned the use of military force to quell an Indian gathering n Amritsar, resulting in 500 deaths and 1,200 injuries.

Udham Azad, one of the main sparks in the Indian independence movement, like millions of his compatriots never forgot nor forgave the incident. He found his quarry in London three years ago today and ended the life of the British official who brought misery to untold number of Indians.

"Azad Day" Remembered

Domei

SHONAN, June 13.—The Shonan Chapter of the Indian Independence League held a lecture meeting at the Greater East Asia Theater today, on the occasion of the third "Udham Singh Azad" day.

Film befitting the occasion were also shown at the theater.

Meanwhile, in various parts of the peninsula, events took place to commemorate the day set aside for Udham Singh Azad who on June 13, 1940 assassinated Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor of Punjab, in London to avenge the Amritsar massacre.

Filipino Party Arrives In Japan on Inspection

The Filipino inspection party to Japan composed of 19 members under the leadership of Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, and including Pio Duran, Secretary-General of the Kalibapi, arrived at an undisclosed port in Japan Sunday morning, it was disclosed.

Accompanied by Tsune Enosawa and two other Japanese officials of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, the party, upon arrival, were greeted by the Japan Women's Association.

They are expected to leave for Tokyo by train this morning.

Canada Reveals Production

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supplies Clarence D. Howe announced today that Canada is weekly launching six ships and producing also 8,000 automobiles, 450 tanks, 940 heavy artillery pieces and 1,300 rifles.

Since her participation in the war, he declared that Canada produced 300 ships, 475,000 automobiles, 24,000 tanks, 55,000 heavy artillery pieces 630.000 rifles and 800,000 bombs.

Tottori to Name Mayor

The Home Ministry issued an order to the Municipal Assembly of Tottori Prefecture on Monday requesting it to recommend its candidate for mayor by June 14, reports Domei.

ENVOY EXPLAINS U.S. WAR EFFORT

Bolster Home Front To Crush Foe, Nomura Tells Kofu Audience

The former Japanese Ambassador to America, Kichisaburo Nomura, spoke on the subject, "Our Enemy America as I See Her" at the regular meeting of the Yamanashi Prefecture Education Association held in the auditorium of the Kofu Middle School yesterday at 3:00 p.m. Pointing out the fact that even in democracy's citadel, America, 80 per cent of her national productive capacity is being directed toward the prosecution of war, Ambassador Nomura stressed the necessity of further strengthening Japan's home front.

The substance of the Ambassador's address is as follows:

"My mission in going to America was to report to my government whether any course existed for maintenance of peace between Japan and America. America was at that time making preparations for both peace and war. America, seeking to triumph over Japan without resorting to war, had leagued herself with the so-called ABCD nations even as she prepared for war.

"Fundamentally, America harbored imperialistic ambitions and her policy was to solidify her position in the American continents and at the same time to crush Germany by rendering assistance to Britain. As America wanted to concentrate her entire strength on the Atlantic, her intentions were to avoid war in the Pacific. In this may be found the cause of the drawing out of the negotiations for over months.

Japan's Non-Entry Hoped

"America had hoped that Japan would maintain her neutrality. However, Japanese mercantile vessels were refused passage through Panama Canal from July, for fear that a Japanese ship might be self-blasted in an attempt to block the Canal. Trade with Japan was suspended, followed by the assets-freezing order. The severance of economic relations meant just one step before the war, therefore America was contemplating war. I did my best to seek some means of breaking the deadlock, but on November 26 that fatal note was thrust upon me.

"I had been in the United States for four years during the last

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NIPPON TELEGRAM RATES TO THAILAND ANNOUNCED

Made Possible With Signing of Agreement

The sending of telegrams in Japanese to Thailand will become possible soon as a result of an agreement concluded between representatives of the Communications Ministry and the Thai Communications Bureau on Saturday at Bangkok.

The sending of European language telegrams, hitherto so complicated in system, will also be made simpler.

The charges for Japanese language telegrams to Thailand will be the same as for those sent to Malai, Sumatra and Borneo, the rate being ¥2.50 for a telegram up to five words, and 80 sen additional for each additional word.

The charges for European language telegrams will be ¥3 up to three words including the address with ¥1 additional for each extra word.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVY WARSHIP TOLL IN SUBDUING PANTELLERIA DEFENSE; WATER SHORTAGE FORCED SURRENDER

Water Lack Caused Italian Defenders To Quit Resistance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, June 13.—Lack of drinking water was the main cause of the final surrender of the Italian forces on Pantelleria Island on Friday, an Italian communique announced yesterday. As, moreover, all facilities on the island have been completely razed, it no longer has any value as a base.

According to Transocean reports from Rome the British and American air forces rained from 15,000 to 17,000 tons of bombs on the island in the last 13 days, following unceasing naval and air attacks to which the small island had been subjected for more than one month. During this time all communications with the outside had been cut by the enemy, no replenishment of supplies was possible, and the water supply system was at last completely destroyed. Finally, all the planes at enemy disposition in North Africa were concentrated in attacking Pantelleria, 2,000 tons of bombs being dropped on the island on June 10 alone.

Italian newspapers are united in their high praise of the magnificent fighting spirit of the forces who defended the island to the very last under such extremely adverse conditions.

"Pantelleria would have held out much longer in spite of the continued concentrated bombardment by the entire anti-Axis air force in North Africa if there had been sufficient water" observers in Rome declare. They state that no such condition exists or can exist in either Sardinia or Sicily, where this point has been taken care of and all defense plans have been completed to the very last detail.

According to further reports transmitted by Transocean from Rome, Italian military authorities minimize the effect of the fall of Pantelleria, pointing out that as all facilities on the island have been completely destroyed by the anti-Axis bombing the island has no further value as a base.

They also state: "Pantelleria is about 100 kilometers from Sicily. The distance from Malta to Sicily is also about 100 kilometers. The surrender of Pantelleria has, therefore, not brought the enemy any closer to the larger island. Consequently the fall of Pantelleria is without any significance in the event of the enemy attempting landing operations on Sicily.

"Pantelleria had hitherto been of importance to Italy as a naval and air base ensuring the safe navigation of the Straits of Italy and protecting Italian lines of communication with Africa. Recent developments in Africa have, however, made it unnecessary to maintain such communications and the loss of Pantelleria is at present without significance to Italy. Moreover as Tunisia is now in the hands of the

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Argentine Head Verifies Receiving Recognitions

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—The new Argentine Government under President General Pedro Ramirez announced yesterday that it has received official recognitions from the Governments of Britain, United States, Canada and Belgium.

The new Government has acknowledged recognitions from 26 foreign governments to date, and it is believed that six Governments of Central America will shortly recognize the new Argentine Government.

Britain Uses 22 Million Men

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—Of the total male population of 32,250,000 in Great Britain, 22,500,000 are engaged in the war directly or indirectly, the anti-Axis Information Committee announced today. In the above number are included 2,000,000 men of the Home Guards and 4,000,000 members of the Defense Corps.

Manchoukuo Emperor Receives Decoration From Chinese Envoy

Domei

HSINKING, June 14.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo this morning received the Grand Order of Tung-kuang, highest order of China, from Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo. The Chinese Ambassador was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty at 10 a.m. in the presence of General Hsi Hsia, Imperial Household Minister.

PANG RESOLVES TO CRUSH REDS

Ex-Chungking General Makes Vow in Talks To Sino-Japanese Press

Domei

TSINAN, June 13.—"The destruction of the Chinese Communist forces is my life-long aim and I am firmly determined to do my best toward this end," declared General Pang Ping-hsun who sometime ago joined the peace camp of the Wang Ching-wei Government together with 20,000 troops under his command.

In a press interview held here with Japanese and Chinese newspapermen on Sunday morning, General Pang frankly expressed his firm beliefs in the following vein:

"All what I have in my mind at present is how to push on the important task of destroying the Communist forces. I have had a firm belief that the Communist Party is a dreadful foe of China. I trained my troops chiefly with the purpose of smashing the Communists, and I have already fought against the Communist forces several times.

"My faithful soldiers of the 40th and 27th Armies as well as of the newly-organized Fifth Army have been in constant struggle with the Communist army for three long years in the past. Several times at the conferences of Chungking generals, I strongly emphasized the dire necessity of destroying the Communist forces. I am in fact firmly resolved to exert the rest of my life toward the expulsion of the Communists.

Vital to Both

"For Japan the destruction of Communists is an important issue in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as it is equally important for China's construction of peace. As a means to achieve this end, it is necessary to

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Sinclair, Grigg in Africa

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—British Air Minister Archibald J. M. St. Clair Sinclair and Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg arrived at the headquarters of British forces in North Africa yesterday by air and conferred with Harold MacMillan, British Minister to North Africa, as well as with British army officers, according to reports from Algiers.

Expects European Invasion

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—Presuming that anti-Axis invasion of Europe will be initiated within 10 days or most probably on June 22, third anniversary of the conclusion of the Franco-German Truce, London political circles are holding great expectations of the day which is most significant to the anti-Axis side, it is reported from London.

U.S. Gets British Planes

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—The British Air Forces supplied 675 airplanes and several training planes to the United States Air Forces and most of them are Spitfire fighters, the British Information Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

31 Ships Are Sunk Or Blasted in Stiff Fight Against Odds

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, June 13.—Thirty-one enemy warships and vessels were either sunk or damaged by the Axis forces in the waters around Pantelleria Island, according to information available here from the front.

Italian soldiers, despite their numerical inferiority, put up a brave fight until the last moment against the enemy forces.

It is pointed out that as against only about 3,000 Axis troops defending the island, Commander-in-Chief General Dwight D. Eisenhower of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, himself boarding the British light cruiser, Aurora, and accompanied by four British cruisers, the Newfoundland, Orion, Penelope and Euryalus, and also by eight destroyers, launched large-scale offensives against the island. Notwithstanding this fact, the enemy apparently sustained considerable damage.

As a matter of fact, according to a communique issued by the German military authorities, the enemy, in carrying out their landing operations, lost one transport of 13,000 tons, 13 troop-landing vessels, three cruisers and eight other warships, in addition to six transports damaged.

Enemy Ships Attacked

The Italian High Command, last Saturday, announced that the Italian defenders on Pantelleria Island had ceased their resistance. Meanwhile, regarding the brilliant war results obtained by the Axis forces in the waters around the island, the D.N.B. News Agency last Friday reported as follows:

"German bomber formations over the southwestern waters of Pantelleria Island, between 10 and 11 a.m. last Friday commenced their first air-raid upon British war and transport vessels."

"Dive and horizontal bombing attacks were made upon the enemy when two bombs of 2,000 kilograms

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DAVIS ADMITS HARDSHIP OF INVADING EUROPE

War Information Chief Says Defense Too Strong

Mainichi

LISBON, June 12.—Elmer Davis, Chief of the United States War Information Bureau, pointing out the difficulty of the proposed European landing operation in his weekly broadcast of the war situation yesterday, spoke as follows:

"The invasion of Europe is no easy task. It would necessitate heavy sacrifices. The German forces engaged in the defense of West Europe has a decidedly vantage ground and additionally strong fortifications and short liaison and commissary lines, so it is not easy to smash them.

"The anti-Axis forces would commence invasion at several places. This would be initiated with the landing of surprise units, first of all. After they have taken war prisoners and got information, they would retreat for the time being. Then the main body would start landing. At any rate, we must be prepared for a large loss to accompany the projected anti-Axis invasion of Europe.

U.S. Building Carriers For Attacking Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Henry J. Kaiser, prominent American shipbuilder, announced yesterday at his Vancouver shipbuilding yards that 12 aircraft carriers for convoying purpose are being constructed, and as the period required for building one aircraft carrier will be shortened by two months by the end of the present years, six aircraft carriers will be launched every month in the future, according to the New York Herald-Tribune.

He also added that these aircraft carriers will be mainly used in the war against Japan.

FOE'S STRATEGY IN EUROPE SEEN

Cunningham's Visit To Ankara Gives Hint As to Future Moves

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, June 12.—The visit to Ankara by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, immediately after the conclusion of the attack on Pantelleria Island, is interpreted to be a hint as to the future movement of the anti-Axis forces in Europe. This is borne out by the fact that he was recently given the new post of Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean with his headquarters at Alexandria, and the British are broadcasting that he is an authority on transportation of military supplies.

The above prediction is also based on the following facts: The long-distance bombing raids by Italian air forces on Eastern Africa, have affected the enemy's various operational bases in the Eastern Mediterranean. In Egypt, as it is expected that the Axis air forces will make counter-raids, air-raid drills have been commenced at Cairo. Mines have been laid in the waters off Alexandria and the Suez Canal, and in the Nile delta area, equipment for extinguishing incendiary bombs have been established.

Another report says that at Cyprus Island, colonial troops are being vigorously trained in landing operations, and many Jewish soldiers lost their lives by drowning during these drills.

Press Comments

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unit in charge of the defense of Pantelleria Island."

On the other hand, the animosity as engendered against the unexampled cruelties with which the enemy overwhelmed this small island has served to stir up the Italian nation. Thus the enemy's behavior has had the effect of arousing the fighting spirit of the Italian people who are declaring that "the enemy henceforth would meet with extremely furious counter attacks anywhere they should, start offensive operations." Pantellerian Island in enemy hands is now reduced to ruins due to the bombings made and is clearly unfit for use as a spring-board for an attack on the continent of Europe. Therefore, the loss of the Island should be regarded as having made a great contribution to Italy for further arousing the fighting spirit of the Italian nation.

Fierce Italian Defense

ASAHI—Despite the hard battle fought by the Italian forces, Pantelleria Island seems to have been captured by Anglo-American forces. Upon termination of the Tunisian war on May 13, the anti-Axis forces carried out intensive bombings against the Italian mainland and Mediterranean islands large and small. The anti-Axis forces' attacks against Pantelleria Island were intensified of late.

Besides the intensification of those aerial bombings, a British fleet on June 8 carried out bombardments against the Italian island and a British air force commander urged the Italian garrison forces to surrender unconditionally. But the Italians admirably disregarded this proposal altogether, and without sleep or rest they continued fighting until their ammunition, food and water were entirely exhausted. The enemy's armed force in the Pantelleria area was far superior to that of the Italians. There was no contending, therefore, on the part of the Italians against such heavy odds.

Virginio Gayda, editor-in-chief of the Giornale d'Italia, writing in that paper on June 11, in laudation of the valiant fighting staged by the Italian garrison at Pantelleria, commented:

"The record of such valiant fighting has furnished a new trial which will make quite impossible any future aggressive designs which America and Britain are trying to carry out against the Italian mainland or southern Europe."

New Argentine Regime

ASAHI—The Japanese Government on June 11 gave its formal recognition of the New Government of Argentina that was formed as a result of the revolution of June 4.

According to a report, the new regime of Argentina is credited with a declaration that it would maintain strict neutrality as its policy for the time being. It is a matter of course that the diplomatic policies of all countries should be subject to changes sometimes under various circumstances from their own respective viewpoints. The present recognition of the Argentine Government by Japan was due to the friendly relations hitherto existing between the two countries, so that it is quite needless to add that it was not due to any expediency for starting some new operations as regards the diplomatic policy of Argentina.

On the other hand, when the sinister designs of the United States against the other countries of South America and the selfish ambition of the United States and Britain to be carried out as their post-war program are taken into consideration, it is very desirable that Argentina should not yield to the pressure of the United States nor be lured into its camp. We are confident that such an attitude toward the United States would ultimately bring prosperity and welfare to Argentina itself.

Burma Visitors Entertained

The visiting 25 Burmese leaders were the guests of Hyogoro Sakurai, Civil Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, at a tea party given at his residence at Hiro-o, Azabu-ku, Sunday afternoon. Young Japanese girls entertained the visitors with demonstrations of tea ceremony and flower arrangement. Mr. Sakurai is shown in the picture in the center wearing Japanese costume.

Chungkingites Said Losing Faith In Deceitful Anglo-U.S. Powers

Former Anti-Japanese Youth Leader Bares Turmoil in Chiang's Capital—Says Independent Stand Being Advocated

Domei

KAIFENG, June 12.—The internal disunion and turmoil in Chungking was bared by Chang Chunshan, former leader of an anti-Japanese youth organization.

He recently pledged allegiance to the Nanking Government upon realizing the futility and crime of opposing the lofty ideals of the Japanese and Nanking Governments, who are striving to build a New Order in East Asia.

When the China Affair broke out, Mr. Chang was studying at Waseda University. On returning to China, he went to Chungking via Hsian and Loyang to participate in anti-Japanese movements.

The recent state of internal affairs in Chungking was revealed by Mr. Chang as follows:

"Completely demoralized by Japanese air raids, various governmental organizations of the Chungking regime have fled to remote villages on the outskirts of Chungking.

"When the Japanese air raid Chungking, the entire city is thrown into confusion. A red ball is placed, as an air-raid alarm, on top of a tower built on the summit of the mountain near Chungking. Whenever this sign is hung out, terrified citizens scurry for shelter.

"The year before last 20,000 refugees died from suffocation in crowded dug-outs where the panic-stricken masses surge for protection. Taking advantage of this incident, the authorities in Chungking falsely propagandized that these deaths had been caused by Japanese airmen. However, the true cause of the tradegy was lack of adequate training and discipline among the masses. This catastrophe only manifests the absence of government regulations and protection for the people's safety.

"Since it is customary for Chungking officials to spread false information, the disgusted citizens have lost confidence in the regime's reports. They now interpret its propaganda in opposite terms.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's visits to Nanking, Hsinking and the Philippine Islands have roused violent repercussions in Chungking. When the intentions for the retrocession and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights and concessions were clarified by the Japanese Government to the Nanking Government, Chungking circles strongly pressed the British and the Americans.

"Completely disgusted with the impotency of the British forces, all the people in Chungking have lost faith in the fighting power of the British forces. Nobody pays heed to the bombastic claims and empty promises of the arrogant and deceitful Britishers."

"Since the percentage of supplies sent to Chungking by the United States is so small compared with those supplied to Britain and the Soviet Union, sentiment strongly advocating a completely independent stand, has become rampant in Chungking.

"With the recent and successive adherence to the Nanking Government by former Chungking military and political leaders, who have awakened to the true aims and significance of the War of Greater East Asia, the general sentiment in Chungking explicitly suggests that the citizens are desiring to follow suit.

Envoy Explains U.S. War Effort

(Continued From Page 1)

world war and had the opportunity of inspecting the conditions in various sections of the country now and then. One third of America's industries had been gradually orientated for production of war materials at that time and therefore it is not surprising that by now there has been a shift of 80 or 90 per cent. The war budget of $40,000,000 per day had swelled to $100,000,000 daily by the time I left on the exchange ship. Reports reveal that the daily war expenditure recently has risen to $150,000,000, or 80 or 90 per cent of the total budget. One third of the budget is raised by taxation, which means that one fourth of the income of the American people is absorbed by taxes.

"Speaking of the strength of America's enlisted forces, the Navy has been increased from 500,000 in the previous war to 1,000,000, which together with the air forces will number 5,000,000. Both the army and navy are bolstering their air arms tremendously. The automobile factories had been transformed into aircraft factories and the factory hands, numbering 500,000 to 600,000 in ordinary times, judged as increasing twofolds, would total at least 1,000,000.

U.S. Building Subs

"The system of training of university and technical school students as pilots over a period of four to five years, has now been extended to embrace larger numbers. Although, America had not put much emphasis on submarines, the havoc inflicted by the German underseacraft has shown to America the potentialities of this phase of warfare. America is now spurred to build submarines, alongside with augmenting her mercantile fleet, for waging a guerilla naval warfare in the East.

"We must be fully prepared to emerge victorious no matter when the enemy might strike. The men of the Imperial Forces have achieved glorious and brilliant victories through their indomitable spirit to fight to the last, and our position will be rendered immovable by greater augmentation of number. As the war assumes the aspects of a long drawn out struggle, it is incumbent on us to buttress the home front in invincible solidity."

Water Lack Caused Italian Defenders To Quit Resistance

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Axis forces, the only possible use Pantelleria can be to them is as a weak and doubtful link connecting Africa with Malta."

On the other hand, according to Washington reports, the British and American side is giving prominence to announcements that the fall of Pantelleria was brought about entirely by air activities without any support from the army, and with the minimum of cooperation by naval units.

31 Ships Are Sunk Or Blasted in Stiff Fight Against Odds

(Continued From Page 1)

scored direct hits upon an enemy heavy cruiser, causing fierce explosions and paralyzing the warship. Another enemy light cruiser was also hit by large-type bombs and was forced to leave the column.

"Shortly after noon, German bomber units sighted a group of enemy transports and troop-landing vessels, guarded by warships, in the southeastern waters off Pantelleria Island. German dive-bombers immediately showered several bombs on an 8,000-ton enemy transport, fully loaded with soldiers, and sank it. Almost simultaneously, the Germans scored two direct hits upon another enemy transport of the 5,000-ton class and paralyzed it. Later, a German scouting plane is said to have ascertained the sinking of the same transport.

"On the other hand, a number of enemy troop-landing vessels were also strafed by the Axis air forces, and ten of them were sunk by bombs or machine-gun fire, in addition to heavy losses dealt to ten other vessels, the crews of which are said to have abandoned the ships.

Cruiser Believed Sunk

"Three hours later, other German bomber formations caught sight of heavily-guarded enemy troop-landing vessels and attacked them, simultaneously scoring direct hits upon an enemy's heavy cruiser. The German bombing attack is presumed to have hit the powder magazine of the cruiser and the vessel is believed to have sunk eventually.

"The Germans also showered large-type bombs on two enemy transports of presumably the 2,000-ton class, causing fires. Direct hits were also scored on medium and small sized vessels, in addition to inflicting damages on three other vessels. Moreover, heavy damages were also inflicted upon large enemy transports fully laden with troop-landing boats. During this battle, German fighters shot down three British fighting machines.

"The Luftwaffe bombing attacks were carried out also at night several times, and it has so far been revealed that five enemy vessels were damaged and direct hits scored on five enemy destroyers. Damages inflicted on the enemy are expected to increase."

Claims Lampedusa Occupied

Mainichi

LISBON, June 13.—The Italian defenders of Lampedusa Island have at last surrendered after terrific engagements, announced the Anti-Axis High Command in North Africa yesterday, it is reported from Algiers.

Capture Not Confirmed

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—According to a report from Algiers, Lampedusa Island situated 128 kilometers southeast of Pantelleria has also been captured by the anti-Axis forces but this report has not been confirmed by the Axis side as yet.

Reports Linosa Taken

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—The Anti-Axis High Command in North Africa announced that Linosa Island, an Italian territory about 46 kilometers northeast of Lampedusa Island, has also fallen into anti-Axis hands early this morning, it is reported from Algiers. However, there is no confirmed information in this connection emanating from the Axis side.

Bolivia President Angry At U.S. Interference

BUENOS AIRES.—Surprise over American press interference in Bolivian domestic affairs was expressed by President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia in an open letter to the leader of the Left Wing Revolutionary Party of Bolivia, Jose Antonio Arce.

The President expressed particular surprise over the statement in the American press alleging that Bolivia will introduce forced labor in her mines.

Arce, it will be recalled, had previously written to President Panaranda, asking him to define in writing the Bolivian Government's attitude toward various social problems in Bolivia. The President answered by stating that a special committee of the Ministry of Economics was at present studying the possibility of improving the social position of Bolivian workers.

Rumania Opens Institute To Treat Gassed Victims

BUCHAREST.—A special institute for the treatment of persons overcome by poison gas was opened in the presence of the commander of the Bucharest air raid protection organization, General Marinescu.

The General emphasized the importance of such a hospital for the present war, which is turning the entire area of warring states into a war theater.

The institute is to study and prepare measures for defense against possible air raids with poison gas.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

A Policeman of Malai

In Tokyo, he stands at the corner box, in Shanghai, he walks along Nanking Road—he's the policeman. In this respect no less different, Shonan has its efficient corps of native police—Malai, Sikh and Chinese who patrol the highways, direct traffic and apprenhend robbers.

Central Police Station on New Bridge Road is the center of Shonan's far-flung system of efficient police—the Sikh constables are housed in the magnificent barracks at Hill Street station while the Malais and the Chinese are put up at Kadang Kerbau and Beach Road police stations.

Muhamid bin Abdul is typical of the traffic police who stands on one of Shonan main cross-roads with the white-tipped wings on his shoulders. In tropical shower and heat, Muhamid stands, ever ready to serve the motley crowd who pass by his station.

Under the British, his lot was not so happy. His rate of pay was low, his chances of advancement poor. The British Inspectors were bullies and more often drunk on duty.

After the Japanese came to Malai and took over the civil administration such as the police and the fire fighting departments, the first thing that they did was to reorganize them on efficient lines.

Every morning, the daily routine starts with formal ceremony and calisthenics. Then inspection by the officer-in-charge. There is no room for slip-shod manners under the watchful eyes of the Japanese. But the Japanese while they exact discipline from the policemen, also expect respect from the public.

Even the civilian Japanese cooperate fully with the traffic police and obey the whistle. Anyone who does not cooperate with the Shonan policemen are dealt with severely.

Muhamid liked working for the Japanese Inspectors, he often told his Kampong friends. On his days off, he would often go downtown to the business section of Shonan, along High Street, North Bridge Road, where some of his Malai colleagues were directing traffic, and point out the difference in the behavior of the crowds which responded with alacrity with the directions and the whistle.

The Malais, the Sikhs and the Chinese were all given equal chances to rise in the ranks. It was not a matter of political maneuvering as in British days. To the most worthy, the Japanese award distinctions and promotions.

There is the story of the Sikh constable in Kuala Lumpur who was decorated for gallantry personally by the Governor of Selangor. Action like this made a great impression on the rank and file of the police in Shonan.

Then, there is the police training school out in Thomson Road. There, Malais, Indians, Chinese and Eurasians are given the opportunity to qualify for positions as policemen. And if some of the constables show promise, they are given the chance to rise to higher positions.

In the Kampongs, on days off when he visited his friends, and in police barracks when his duties were completed, Muhamid would often muse over the old days under the British regime. He had often wondered what it would be like to be freed from the shackles of the obnoxious British—well, the day had finally come and it was better than his fondest dreams.

Sometimes, Muhamid would wander over to the Fire Station and engage in conversation with Kampong friends who were in the Shonan Fire Brigade and they recounted similar experiences.

On feats days, Muhamid would dress in his best sarong and go out walking along the beach or in the Kampong. One of these days, he must get himself a wife. Muhamid wonders how long it will be before he gets a promotion—at this rate it will not be too long in the future.

It would be nice to have a wife and a tiny youngster.

Germans Blast War Factories At Yeletz City

(Continued From Page 1)

back the Soviets. In this battle, the Red Army suffered a heavy loss in a section southeast of Orel. Two Red regiments are said to have left 300 bodies on the front and suffered 28 soldiers captured.

In the Meuse River section west of Rostov, meanwhile, Red forces initiated a terrific offensive today following the previous day but were driven back by the Germans.

In the Kuban bridgehead, it is reported German death-defying units advanced to the north in a sector facing the Sea of Azov and have succeeded in gaining considerably wide territories by rejecting the Red counter-offensive.

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PANG RESOLVES TO CRUSH REDS

(Continued From Page 1)

win the hearts of the people, and the training of superior young fighters also becomes necessary.

"During the past one year, I have lost 31 young men who were promising for assuming the task of destroying the Communists. In March this year, we held a memorial service for these unfortunate young men at Linhsien and we firmly pledged to take their revenge.

"Japan's vigorous advance of effecting her policy toward China gave a considerable shock to me when I was still in the anti-Japanese camp then. Japan's retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality have knocked the bottom out of Chungking's objective of resistance. Without definite object, it is useless to continue resistance. As my intention is to save my country, I have courageously joined the peace camp.

"Today, my belief has become firmer than ever, and I feel mighty glad to be able to forge ahead toward the destruction of the Communist forces, in collaboration with the Japanese Forces.

"As regards the ousting of the remaining Chungking influence in North China, I am thinking of taking best possible measures after the complete absorption of my subordinates.

"I am also thinking of calling on President Wang Ching-wei in Nanking shortly in order to reiterate my pledge of loyalty to His Excellency."

German Airways Company Extends Line to Kovno

KOVNO—Lithuania has been linked up again with the European air traffic system.

Planes of the German Lufthansa Company, which fly four times in a week en route to Berlin, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Riga and Helsinki will henceforth also call at Kovno.

It may be noted that before the war, Kovno was the center of several air lines, especially the one from Scandinavia which was linked up with other routes from Poland and the Balkans.

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Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 282, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 380, 483, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3070-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, [illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

BULGARIA OUTLINES PLAN TO INSURE GOOD HARVEST

Special Service to Guard Crops Set Up

SOFIA.—Extensive measures insuring the harvesting of this year's crop have been taken by the Bulgarian Government. All offices of the Ministry of Agriculture have been instructed to help in this task.

A special fire service has been organized by the Home Ministry to protect the fields, crop and agricultural machinery against fire.

During harvest time, farmers who have to gather in the crop will not be called for military service while those already drafted will be released for the duration of the harvest.

Farmers and agricultural workers who have completed their own harvesting will be requested to help in the reaping at State farms and private estates where farm hands are lacking. State employees who have their own fields will be granted 15 days furlough to harvest their crop.

The grain to be surrendered to the Government will be collected by officials during the time of thrashing and turned over to the Grain Commission.

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